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(54) ANTIVIRAL COMPOUNDS

(71) Applicants: REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, Minneapolis, MN (US); Emory University, Atlanta, GA (US)

(72) Inventors: Zhengjiang Wang, Minneapolis, MN (US); Stefanos G. Sarafianos, Atlanta, GA (US)

(73) Assignees: REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, Minneapolis, MN (US); EMORY UNIVERSITY, Atlanta, GA (US)

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Primary Examiner — Jeffrey S Lundgren
Assistant Examiner — Chris E Simmons
Attorney, Agent, or Firm — Viksims Harris Padys Makien LLP

(57) ABSTRACT

The invention provides a compound of formula I, formula II, or formula III:

![Chemical structure]

or a salt thereof, wherein R1-R10 have any of the values described in the specification, as well as compositions comprising a compound of formula I. The compounds are useful as HIV-1 CA-targeting molecules and as antiviral agents.

20 Claims, No Drawings
References Cited

OTHER PUBLICATIONS


* cited by examiner
ANTIVIRAL COMPOUNDS

PRIORITY

GOVERNMENT FUNDING
This invention was made with government support under AI120860 awarded by the National Institutes of Health. The government has certain rights in this invention.

BACKGROUND
The capsid protein (CA) of HIV-1 plays critical roles in both early and late steps of viral replication. CA is a key component of the Gag polyprotein, and CA-CA interactions drive the assembly of Gag into the mature viral particle. In addition, CA interacts with various host factors to enable multiple post-entry events, such as uncoating, reverse transcription, nuclear entry and site of integration. CA-targeting small molecules could provide a novel class of HIV-1 drugs with unique antiviral and resistance profiles. Of reported CA inhibitor types, the peptidomimetic PF-74 is particularly interesting due to its potent antiviral activity, well-characterized binding mode, and unique mechanism of action. (Gres, A. T., et al., *Science* 2015, 349, 99; Price, A. J., et al., *PLOS Pathog.* 2014, 10, e1004459; Bhattacharya, A., et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 2014, 111, 18625; and Shi, J., et al., *J. Virol.* 2011, 85, 542-549). PF-74 binds to a well-defined pocket at the CA-CA interface between the CANm and the CAcm of an adjacent monomer. This same pocket is used by a few important host factors, such as Nup153 and CPSF6, to facilitate viral infection. Therefore, compounds targeting this pocket are particularly valuable in developing novel antivirals and probing the molecular basis of CA-host factor interactions. Unfortunately, PF-74 is not a viable drug candidate due primarily to its prohibitively poor metabolic stability.

Currently there is a need for CA-targeting and metabolically stable agents that are useful as mechanistically distinct antivirals.

SUMMARY
The invention provides potent HIV-1 CA-targeting molecules that are useful as antivirals.

In one aspect the present invention provides a compound of formula I, formula II, or formula III:

R² is methyl or ethyl;
R³ is phenyl, optionally substituted at the 3-position with bromo, chloro, fluoro, methyl, or methoxy, and optionally substituted at the 4-position with bromo, chloro, fluoro, methyl, or methoxy;
R₆ is 4-chloropyridyl, 4-bromopyridyl, or phenyl that is optionally substituted at the 4-position with halo, methyl, ethyl, or methoxy;
R₅ is selected from the group consisting of:

R² is a ring:

which ring is optionally substituted with carboxy, (C₁₋₅₋₆) alkoxy, or —C(O)NR₁R₂.

R₇ is 4-chloropyridyl, 4-bromopyridyl, or phenyl that is optionally substituted at the 4-position with halo, methyl, ethyl, or methoxy;
P450 inhibitor. In one aspect the cytochrome P450 inhibitor is a CYP3A inhibitor. In one aspect the CYP3A inhibitor is Cobicistat.

In one aspect the present invention provides a method for treating a viral infection in an animal comprising administering to the animal a compound of the invention or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. In one aspect the viral infection is HIV. In one aspect the method further comprises administering a cytochrome P450 inhibitor to the animal. In one aspect the cytochrome P450 inhibitor is a CYP3A inhibitor. In one aspect the CYP3A inhibitor is Cobicistat.

In one aspect the present invention provides a method for treating a viral infection in an animal comprising administering to the animal, a pharmaceutical composition of the invention.

In one aspect the present invention provides a compound of the invention or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in medical therapy.

In one aspect the present invention provides a compound of the invention or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for the prophylactic or therapeutic treatment of a viral infection (e.g. HIV).

In one aspect the present invention provides a compound of the invention or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for the prophylactic or therapeutic treatment of a viral infection, in combination with a cytochrome P450 inhibitor. In one aspect the cytochrome P450 inhibitor is a CYP3A inhibitor. In one aspect the CYP3A inhibitor is Cobicistat.

In one aspect the present invention provides a pharmaceutical composition of the invention for the prophylactic or therapeutic treatment of a viral infection.

In one aspect the present invention provides the use of a compound of the invention or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, to prepare a medicament for treating a viral infection (e.g. HIV) in an animal. In one aspect the use is in combination with a cytochrome P450 inhibitor. In one aspect the cytochrome P450 inhibitor is a CYP3A inhibitor. In one aspect the CYP3A inhibitor is Cobicistat.

The invention also provides processes and intermediates disclosed herein that are useful for preparing a compound of formula 1 or a salt thereof.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The following definitions are used, unless otherwise described: halo or halogen is fluoro, chloro, bromo, or iodo. Alkyl, alkoxy, etc. denote both straight and branched groups; but reference to an individual radical such as propyl embraces only the straight chain radical, a branched chain isomer such as isopropyl being specifically referred to.

The term “alkyl”, by itself or as part of another substituent, means, unless otherwise stated, a straight or branched chain hydrocarbon radical, having the number of carbon atoms designated (i.e., C1-13 means one to three carbons). Examples of alkyl groups include methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, and iso-propyl.

The term “alkoxy” refers to an alkyl groups attached to the remainder of the molecule via an oxygen atom ("oxy"). Examples of alkoxy groups include methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy, and iso-propoxy.

The term “halo(C1-C6)alkyl” is a (C1-C6)alkyl that is optionally substituted with one or more independently selected halo (e.g., trifluoromethyl).

As used herein a wavy line “—” that intersects a bond in a chemical structure indicates the point of attachment of the bond that the wavy bond intersects in the chemical structure to the remainder of a molecule.

The terms “treat”, “treatment”, or “treating” to the extent it relates to a disease or condition includes inhibiting the disease or condition, eliminating the disease or condition, and/or relieving one or more symptoms of the disease or condition. The terms “treat”, “treatment”, or “treating” also refer to both therapeutic treatment and/or prophylactic treatment or preventative measures, wherein the object is to prevent or slow down (lessen) an undesired physiological change or disorder, such as, for example, the development or spread of cancer. For example, beneficial or desired clinical results include, but are not limited to, alleviation of symptoms, diminishment of extent of disease or disorder, stabilized (i.e., not worsening) state of disease or disorder, delay or slowing of disease progression, amelioration or palliation of the disease state or disorder, and remission (whether partial or total), whether detectable or undetectable. “Treat”, “treatment”, or “treating” also can mean prolonging survival as compared to expected survival if not receiving treatment. Those in need of treatment include those already with the disease or disorder as well as those prone to have the disease or disorder or those in which the disease or disorder is to be prevented. In one embodiment “treat”, “treatment”, or “treating” does not include preventing or prevention.

The phrase “therapeutically effective amount” or “effective amount” includes but is not limited to an amount of a compound of the that (i) treats or prevents the particular disease, condition, or disorder, (ii) attenuates, ameliorates, or eliminates one or more symptoms of the particular disease, condition, or disorder, or (iii) prevents or delays the onset of one or more symptoms of the particular disease, condition, or disorder described herein.

The term “animal” as used herein includes mammals, such as humans, higher non-human primates, rodents, domestic, cows, horses, pigs, sheep, dogs and cats. In one embodiment, the animal is a human. The term “patient” as used herein refers to any animal including mammals. In one embodiment, the patient is a mammalian patient. In one embodiment, the patient is a human patient.

The compounds disclosed herein can also exist as tautomeric isomers in certain cases. Although only one delocalized resonance structure may be depicted, all such forms are contemplated within the scope of the invention.

It is understood by one skilled in the art that this invention also includes any compound claimed that may be enriched at any or all atoms above naturally occurring isotopic ratios with one or more isotopes such as, but not limited to, deuterium (H or D). As a non-limiting example a —CH3 group may be substituted with —CD3.

The pharmaceutical compositions of the invention can comprise one or more excipients. When used in combination with the pharmaceutical compositions of the invention the term “excipients” refers generally to an additional ingredient that is combined with the compound of formula (1) or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to provide a corresponding composition. For example, when used in combination with the pharmaceutical compositions of the invention the term “excipients” includes, but is not limited to: carriers, binders, disintegrating agents, lubricants, sweetening agents, flavoring agents, coatings, preservatives, and dyes.

Organic Compounds”, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, 1994. The compounds of the invention can contain asymmetric or chiral centers, and therefore exist in different stereoisomeric forms. It is intended that all stereoisomeric forms of the compounds of the invention, including but not limited to, diastereomers, enantiomers and atropisomers, as well as mixtures thereof such as racemic mixtures, form part of the present invention. Many organic compounds exist in optically active forms, i.e., they can rotate the plane of plane-polarized light. In describing an optically active compound, the prefixes D and L, or R and S, are used to denote the absolute configuration of the molecule about its chiral center(s). The prefixes d and 1 or (+) and (−) are employed to designate the sign of rotation of plane-polarized light by the compound, with (+) or 1 meaning that the compound is levorotatory. A compound prefixed with (+) or d is dextrorotatory. For a given chemical structure, these stereoisomers are identical except that they are mirror images of one another. A specific stereoisomer can also be referred to as an enantiomer, and a mixture of such isomers is often called an enantiomeric mixture. A 50:50 mixture of enantiomers is referred to as a racemic mixture or a racemate, which can occur where there has been no stereoselection or stereospecificity in a chemical reaction or process. The terms “racemic mixture” and “racemate” refer to an equimolar mixture of two enantiomeric species, devoid of optical activity.

It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that compounds of the invention having a chiral center may exist in and be isolated in optically active and racemic forms. Some compounds may exhibit polymorphism. It is to be understood that the present invention encompasses any racemic, optically-active, polymorphic, or stereoisomeric form, or mixtures thereof, of a compound of the invention, which possess the useful properties described herein, it being well known in the art how to prepare optically active forms (for example, by resolution of the racemic form by recrystallization techniques, by synthesis from optically-active starting materials, by chiral synthesis, or by chromatographic separation using a chiral stationary phase.

When a bond in a compound formula herein is drawn in a non-stereochemical manner (e.g. flat), the atom to which the bond is attached includes all stereochemical possibilities. When a bond in a compound formula herein is drawn in a defined stereochemical manner (e.g. bold, bold-wedge, dashed or dashed-wedge), it is to be understood that the atom to which the stereochemical bond is attached is enriched in the absolute stereoisomer depicted unless otherwise noted. In one embodiment, the compound may be at least 51% the absolute stereoisomer depicted. In another embodiment, the compound may be at least 60% the absolute stereoisomer depicted. In another embodiment, the compound may be at least 80% the absolute stereoisomer depicted. In another embodiment, the compound may be at least 90% the absolute stereoisomer depicted. In another embodiment, the compound may be at least 95% the absolute stereoisomer depicted. In another embodiment, the compound may be at least 99% the absolute stereoisomer depicted.

Specific values listed below for radicals, substituents, and ranges, are for illustration only; they do not exclude other defined values or other values within defined ranges for the radicals and substituents. It is to be understood that two or more values may be combined. It is also to be understood that the values listed herein below (or subsets thereof) can be excluded.

Specifically, (C₁₋C₃)alkyl can be methyl, ethyl, propyl, or isopropyl; and (C₁₋C₃)alkoxy can be methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, or isopropoxy.

A specific compound or salt is a compound of formula I or a salt thereof.

A specific compound or salt is a compound of formula II or a salt thereof.

A specific compound or salt is a compound of formula III or a salt thereof.

A specific compound or salt is a compound of formula Ia:  

[Chemical structure image]

or a salt thereof.

A specific compound or salt is a compound of formula Ia, wherein R¹ is H; and R³ is 3-chlorophenyl.

A specific compound or salt is a compound of formula Ia, wherein R³ is phenyl, 3-chlorophenyl, 4-chlorophenyl, 3-fluorophenyl, or 4-fluorophenyl.

A specific compound or salt is a compound of formula Ib:  

[Chemical structure image]

or a salt thereof.

A specific compound or salt is a compound of formula Ib, wherein R³ is 4-methylphenyl or 4-chlorophenyl.

A specific compound or salt is a compound of formula Ic:  

[Chemical structure image]

or a salt thereof.
A specific compound or salt is a compound of formula Ia, wherein R² is phenyl, 4-methylphenyl, or 4-chlorophenyl.

A specific compound or salt is a compound of formula Ib:

A specific compound or salt is a compound of formula Ie, wherein R² is phenyl, 4-methylphenyl, 4-methoxyphenyl, or 4-chlorophenyl.

A specific compound or salt is a compound of formula Ig:

or a salt thereof.

A specific compound or salt is a compound of formula Ih:

or a salt thereof.

A specific compound or salt is a compound of formula Im:

or a salt thereof.

A specific value for R² is methyl.

A specific value for R³ is phenyl, 3-chlorophenyl, 4-chlorophenyl, 3-fluorophenyl, 4-fluorophenyl, 4-methoxyphenyl, 3-bromophenyl, or 4-methylphenyl.

or a salt thereof.
A specific compound or salt is selected from the group consisting of:

or a salt thereof.

A specific compound or salt is selected from the group consisting of:

or a salt thereof.

A specific compound or salt is selected from the group consisting of:

or a salt thereof.

A specific compound or salt is selected from the group consisting of:

or a salt thereof.

A specific compound or salt is selected from the group consisting of:
A specific compound or salt is:

or a salt thereof.

A specific compound or salt is a compound of formula IIIa:

or a salt thereof, wherein R' is phenyl.

A specific compound or salt is selected from the group consisting of:

or a salt thereof.

A specific value for R^6 is:

wherein R' is carboxyl, (C_1-C_9)alkoxycarbonyl, or

wherein R' is —C(=O)NR'R^d.

A specific value for R^6 is:

or a salt thereof.
A specific compound or salt is a compound of formula IIIb or a salt thereof, wherein:

R¹ is selected from the group consisting of:

or a salt thereof, wherein R² is phenyl or 4-cyanophenyl.

A specific compound or salt is selected from the group consisting of:

or a salt thereof.

A specific compound is a compound of formula I, formula II, or formula III:
R⁰ is pyridyl that is substituted with phenyl or 4-cyanophenyl or R² is imidazole that is substituted with phenyl or 4-cyanophenyl;
R¹ is 4-chloropyridyl, 4-bromopyridyl, or phenyl that is optionally substituted at the 4-position with halo, methyl, ethyl, or methoxy;
R⁰ is H or methyl;
R⁰ is H, phenyl, benzyl, or (C₁₋C₆)alkyl; and
R² is H, phenyl, benzyl, or (C₁₋C₆)alkyl.
A specific compound or salt is:
or a salt thereof.

Processes for preparing compounds of formula I are provided as further embodiments of the invention and are illustrated by the following Scheme in which the meanings of the generic radicals are as given above unless otherwise qualified.

Scheme 1

Commercially available (tertbutoxycarbonyl)-L-phenylalanine (I) was treated with various amines under a well-established method using T<sub>3</sub>P or HATU in the presence of DIPEA to afford II. After removal of Boc protecting group using TFA, an amine III was obtained which was further reacted with acid derivative to produce compounds of the invention.
Reagents and conditions: (a) amine, HATU (or T3P),
DIPEA, DMF, room temperature, 12 hours; (b) TFA; DCM,
room temperature, 4-6 hours; (c) acid derivative, HATU,
DIPEA, DMF, room temperature, 12 hours.

In cases where compounds are sufficiently basic or acidic,
a salt of a compound of formula I can be useful as an
intermediate for isolating or purifying a compound of
formula I. Additionally, administration of a compound of
formula I as a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base
salt may be appropriate. Examples of pharmaceutically
acceptable salts are organic acid addition salts formed with acids
which form a physiologically acceptable anion, for example,
tosylate, methanesulfonate, acetate, citrate, malonate, tart-
trate, succinate, benzoate, ascorbate, α-ketoglutarate, and
α-glycerophosphate. Suitable inorganic salts may also be
formed, including hydrochloride, sulfate, nitrate, bicarbon-
ate, and carbonate salts.

Salts may be obtained using standard procedures well
known in the art, for example by reacting a sufficiently basic
compound such as an amine with a suitable acid affording a
physiologically acceptable anion. Alkali metal (for example,
sodium, potassium or lithium) or alkaline earth metal (for
example calcium) salts of carboxylic acids can also be made.

The compounds of formula I can be formulated as phar-
macological compositions and administered to a mammalian
host, such as a human patient in a variety of forms adapted
to the chosen route of administration, i.e., orally or paren-
terally, by intravenous, intramuscular, topical or subcutane-
ous routes.

Thus, the present compounds may be systematically admin-
istered, e.g., orally, in combination with a pharmaceutically
acceptable vehicle such as an inert diluent or an assimilable
edible carrier. They may be enclosed in hard or soft shell
gelatin capsules, may be compressed into tablets, or may be
incorporated directly with the food of the patient’s diet. For
oral therapeutic administration, the active compound may be
combined with one or more excipients and used in the form
of ingestible tablets, buccal tablets, troches, capsules, elixirs,
suspensions, syrups, wafers, and the like. Such compositions
and preparations should contain at least 0.1% of active
compound. The percentage of the compositions and prepa-
rations may, of course, be varied and may conveniently be
between about 2 to about 60% of the weight of a given unit
dosage form. The amount of active compound in such
therapeutically useful compositions is such that an effective
dosage level will be obtained.

The tablets, troches, pills, capsules, and the like may also
contain the following: binders such as gum tragacanth,
acacia, corn starch or gelatin; excipients such as dilucalium
phosphate; a disintegrating agent such as corn starch, potato
starch, alginic acid and the like; a lubricant such as magne-
sium stearate; and a sweetening agent such as sucrose,
fructose, lactose or aspartame or a flavoring agent such as
peppermint, oil of wintergreen, or cherry flavoring may be
added. When the unit dosage form is a capsule, it may
contain, in addition to materials of the above type, a liquid
carrier, such as a vegetable oil or a polyethylene glycol.
Various other materials may be present as coatings or to
otherwise modify the physical form of the solid unit dosage
form. For instance, tablets, pills, or capsules may be coated
with gelatin, wax, shellac or sugar and the like. A syrup or
elixir may contain the active compound, sucrose or fructose
as a sweetening agent, methyl and propylparaben as pres-
ervatives, a dye and flavoring such as cherry or orange
flavor. Of course, any material used in preparing any unit
dosage form should be pharmaceutically acceptable and
substantially non-toxic in the amounts employed. In addi-
tion, the active compound may be incorporated into sus-
tained-release preparations and devices.

The active compound may also be administered intrave-
nously or intraperitoneally by infusion or injection. Solu-
tions of the active compound or its salts can be prepared in
water, optionally mixed with a nontoxic surfactant. Disper-
sions can also be prepared in glycerol, liquid polyethylene
glycols, triacetin, and mixtures thereof and in oils. Under
ordinary conditions of storage and use, these preparations
contain a preservative to prevent the growth of microorgan-
isms.

The pharmaceutical dosage forms suitable for injection
or infusion can include sterile aqueous solutions or dispersions
or sterile powders comprising the active ingredient which
are adapted for the extemporaneous preparation of sterile
injectable or infusible solutions or dispersions, optionally
encapsulated in liposomes. In all cases, the ultimate dosage
form should be sterile, fluid and stable under the conditions
of manufacture and storage. The liquid carrier or vehicle can
be a solvent or liquid dispersion medium comprising, for
example, water, ethanol, a polyol (for example, glycerol,
propylene glycol, liquid polyethylene glycols, and the like),
vegetable oils, nontoxic glyceryl esters, and suitable mix-
tures thereof. The proper fluidity can be maintained, for
example, by the formation of liposomes, by the maintenance
of the required particle size in the case of dispersions or by
the use of surfactants. The prevention of the action of
microorganisms can be brought about by various antibacte-
rial and antifungal agents, for example, parabens, chlorobu-
tanol, phenol, sorbic acid, thimerosal, and the like. In many
cases, it will be preferable to include isotonic agents, for
example, sugars, buffers or sodium chloride. Prolonged
absorption of the injectable compositions can be brought
about by the use in the compositions of agents delaying
absorption, for example, aluminum monostearate and gela-
tin.

Sterile injectable solutions are prepared by incorporating
the active compound in the required amount in the appro-
priate solvent with various of the other ingredients enumer-
ated above, as required, followed by filter sterilization. In the
case of sterile powders for the preparation of sterile inject-
able solutions, the preferred methods of preparation are
vacuum drying and the freeze drying techniques, which
yield a powder of the active ingredient plus any additional
desired ingredient present in the previously sterile-filtered
solutions.

For topical administration, the present compounds may be
applied in pure form, i.e., when they are liquids. However,
it will generally be desirable to administer them to the skin
as compositions or formulations, in combination with a
dermatologically acceptable carrier, which may be a solid or
a liquid.
Useful solid carriers include finely divided solids such as talc, clay, microcrystalline cellulose, silica, alumina and the like. Useful liquid carriers include water, alcohols or glycols or water-alcohol/glycol blends, in which the present compounds can be dissolved or dispersed at effective levels, optionally with the aid of non-toxic surfactants. Adjuvants such as fragrances and additional antimicrobial agents can be added to optimize the properties for a given use. The resultant liquid compositions can be applied from absorbent pads, used to impregnate bandages and other dressings, or sprayed onto the affected area using pump-type or aerosol sprayers.

Thickeners such as synthetic polymers, fatty acids, fatty acid salts and esters, fatty alcohols, modified celluloses or modified mineral materials can also be employed with liquid carriers to form spreadable pastes, gels, ointments, soaps, and the like, for application directly to the skin of the user. Useful dosages of the compounds of formula I can be determined by comparing their in vitro activity, and in vivo activity in animal models. Methods for the extrapolation of effective dosages in mice, and in other animals, to humans are known to the art; for example, see U.S. Pat. No. 4,938,949.

The amount of the compound, or an active salt or derivative thereof, required for use in treatment will vary not only with the particular salt selected but also with the route of administration, the nature of the condition being treated and the age and condition of the patient and will ultimately be at the discretion of the attendant physician or clinician.

The desired dose may conveniently be presented in a single dose or as divided doses at administrated at appropriate intervals, for example, as two, three, four or more sub-doses per day. The sub-dose itself may be further divided, e.g., into a number of discrete loosely spaced administrations; such as multiple inhalations from an insufflator or by application of a plurality of drops into the eye.

Compounds of the invention can also be administered in combination with other therapeutic agents, for example, other agents that are useful for the treatment of HIV. Examples of such agents are described at: aidsinfo.nih.gov/understanding-hiv-aids/fact-sheets/21/58/ida-approved-hiv-medicine, and include Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors (NRTIs), such as abacavir, emtricitabine, lamivudine, tenofovir disoproxil fumarate, and zidovudine; Non-Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors (NNRTIs), such as doravirine, efavirenz, etravirine, nevirapine, and rilpivirine; Protease Inhibitors, such as atazanavir, darunavir, fosamprenavir, ritonavir, saquinavir, and tipranavir; Fusion Inhibitors, such as enfuvitide; CCR5 Antagonists, such as maraviroc; Integrase Inhibitors, such as elvitegravir and raltegravir; Post-Attachment Inhibitors, such as ibalizumab-iviuk; and Pharmacokinetic Enhancers, such as cobicistat. Accordingly, in one embodiment the invention also provides a composition comprising a compound of formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, at least one other therapeutic agent, and a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent or carrier. The invention also provides a kit comprising a compound of formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, at least one other therapeutic agent, packaging material, and instructions for administering the compound of formula I or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and the other therapeutic agent or agents to an animal. In one embodiment, the other therapeutic agent is a Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitor (NRTIs), such as abacavir, emtricitabine, lamivudine, tenofovir disoproxil fumarate, or zidovudine. In one embodiment, the other therapeutic agent is a Non-Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitor (NNRTIs), such as doravirine, efavirenz, etravirine, nevirapine, or rilpivirine. In one embodiment, the other therapeutic agent is a Protease Inhibitor, such as atazanavir, darunavir, fosamprenavir, ritonavir, saquinavir, or tipranavir. In one embodiment, the other therapeutic agent is a Fusion Inhibitor, such as enfuvitide. In one embodiment, the other therapeutic agent is a CCR5 Antagonist, such as maraviroc. In one embodiment, the other therapeutic agent is an Integrase Inhibitor such as, elvitegravir or raltegravir. In one embodiment, the other therapeutic agent is a Post-Attachment Inhibitor, such as ibalizumab-iviuk. In one embodiment, the other therapeutic agent is a Pharmacokinetic Enhancer, such as cobicistat.

Compounds of the invention can also be formulated with or administered in combination with an inhibitor of Cytochrome P450. Metabolic stability is a major absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion (ADME) property that profoundly impacts drug bioavailability. Peptidomimetics like PF74 are particularly susceptible to phase I metabolism, presumably because they are good substrates for liver metabolizing enzyme subfamily cytochrome P450 3A (CYP3A), which is responsible for the metabolism of at least 50% of all current drugs (Wacher, V. J., et al., J Pharm Sci 1998, 87, 1322-30 and Eichelbaum, M.; Burk, O., CYP3A genomics in drug metabolism. Nat Med 2001, 7, 285-7). It is known that PF74 is a flavid antiviral candidate due to its prohibitively low metabolic stability (Xu, J. P., et al., J Drug Des Res 2018, 5). This was confirmed in our metabolic stability assays, where the half-life (t1/2) of PF74 is less than 1 min in both HLMs and MLMs. By contrast, the compound of Example 33 was decisively more stable, particularly in HLMs where its half-life (t1/2 = 31 min) was 44-fold longer than that of PF74 (t1/2 = 0.7 min). When tested in combination with a CYP3A inhibitor Cobicistat (Cobi) (Xu, L. H., et al., Acs Med Chem Lett 2010, 1, 209-213). The compound of Example 33 still exhibited significantly longer half-life than that of PF74. Collectively, these observations support Example 33 as a viable antiviral hit and corroborate the hypothesis that the poor metabolic stability of PF74 is due to CYP3A-mediated phase I metabolism.

The invention will now be illustrated by the following non-limiting Examples.

EXAMPLES

All commercial chemicals were used as supplied unless otherwise indicated. Flash chromatography was performed on a Teledyne Combinthash RF-200 with RediSep columns (sila) and indicated mobile phase. 1H and 13C NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian 600 MHz or Bruker 400 spectrometer. Mass data were acquired using an Agilent 6250 TOF I/MS spectrometer. All NMR and mass spectrometers are located in the shared instrumentation rooms at the Center for Drug Design, University of Minnesota.

General Procedure for Synthesis of Examples 1-63

To a solution of acid derivative (1 equiv.) in DMF (3 mL), HATU (2 equiv.) and DIPEA (2 equiv.) were added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 20 minutes before amine (1.2 equiv.) was added. The mixture was further stirred at room overnight. Upon completion, H2O was added and the reaction mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3x30 mL.). The organic phases were combined and washed with brine, dried over anhydrous MgSO4, filtered and concentrated. The product was purified by combi-flash on silica gel using EtOAc in hexane.
Example 1. Preparation of (2S)—N-methyl-2-(2-(7-methyl-2-oxoindolin-3-yl)acetamido)-N,3-diphenylpropanamide (1)

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. Yield 70%. $^1$H NMR (600 MHz, CD$_3$OD) δ 7.36-7.31 (m, 3H), 7.22-7.17 (m, 3H), 6.99-6.95 (m, 2H), 6.88-6.83 (m, 3H), 6.75 (t, J=7.6 Hz, 1H), 6.65 (d, J=7.4 Hz, 1H), 4.73-4.63 (m, 1H), 3.72-3.69 (m, 1H), 3.18-3.15 (m, 1H), 2.96-2.82 (m, 2H), 2.71-2.65 (m, 1H), 2.54-2.47 (m, 1H), 2.22 (s, 3H); $^{13}$C NMR (101 MHz, CD$_3$OD) δ 181.8, 181.7, 173.1, 172.3, 172.0, 144.0, 143.9, 142.0, 141.9, 138.2, 138.1, 130.8, 130.5, 130.4, 130.3, 130.2, 130.0, 129.5, 129.3, 128.6, 127.8, 127.8, 123.3, 122.9, 122.6, 122.5, 120.4, 53.5, 53.1, 39.5, 39.4, 38.1, 38.0, 37.1, 37.0, 16.7; HRMS-ESI (m/z) calcd for C$_{22}$H$_{20}$N$_2$O$_2$ [M-H]$^-$ 440.1880, found 440.1985.

Example 2. Preparation of (2S)—N-(4-chlorophenyl)-N-methyl-2-(2-(7-methyl-2-oxoindolin-3-yl)acetamido)-3-phenylpropanamide (2)

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. Yield 70%. $^1$H NMR (600 MHz, CD$_3$OD) δ 7.30-7.21 (m, 5H), 6.99-6.86 (m, 4H), 6.81-6.75 (m, 2H), 6.62 (s, 1H), 4.63-4.55 (m, 1H), 3.73-3.68 (m, 1H), 3.13-3.08 (m, 3H), 2.96-2.82 (m, 2H), 2.71-2.53 (m, 2H), 2.23-2.22 (m, 3H); $^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CD$_3$OD) δ 181.8, 181.7, 173.1, 172.0, 142.6, 142.5, 142.2, 142.0, 138.02, 134.92, 130.72, 130.50, 130.4, 130.3, 130.28, 130.19, 130.0, 129.60, 128.0, 123.32, 122.8, 122.6, 120.5, 53.4, 52.9, 44.3, 44.2, 39.71, 39.5, 38.0, 37.8, 37.1, 36.9, 16.7; HRMS-ESI (m/z) calcd for C$_{32}$H$_{25}$ClN$_2$O$_3$ [M-H]$^-$ 474.1590, found 474.1595.

Reagents and conditions: (a) amine, HATU (or T3P), DIPEA, DMF, room temperature, 12 hours; (b) TFA; DCM, room temperature, 4-6 hours; (c) acid derivative, HATU, DIPEA, DMF, room temperature, 12 hours.
Example 3. Preparation of (2S)-N-(3-chlorophenyl)-N-methyl-2-(2-(7-methyl-2-oxoindolin-3-yl)acetamido)-3-phenylpropanamide (3)

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. Yield 72%. $^1$H NMR (600 MHz, CD$_2$OD) $\delta$ 7.31-7.24 (m, 6H), 7.01-6.88 (m, 5H), 6.81-6.77 (m, 1H), 6.67 (s, 1H), 4.62-4.55 (m, 1H), 3.76-3.71 (m, 1H), 3.13-3.09 (m, 3H), 2.96-2.84 (m, 2H), 2.73-2.69 (m, 1H), 2.55-2.51 (m, 1H), 2.22 (s, 3H); $^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CD$_2$OD) $\delta$ 181.75, 173.0, 172.3, 172.6, 172.3, 172.0, 145.2, 145.0, 142.1, 142.1, 139.8, 135.9, 131.8, 130.5, 130.3, 130.1, 130.0, 129.7, 129.6, 129.4, 128.9, 128.9, 128.1, 127.2, 123.3, 122.7, 122.6, 120.5, 120.5, 120.3, 120.3, 120.1, 44.3, 39.8, 39.7, 38.0, 37.8, 37.1, 36.9, 16.7; HRMS-ESI (−) m/z calcd for $C_{27}H_{25}ClN_4O_3$ [M-H]$^-$ 474.1590, found 474.1594.

Example 4. Preparation of (2S)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-N-methyl-2-(2-(7-methyl-2-oxoindolin-3-yl)acetamido)-3-phenylpropanamide (4)

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. Yield 69%. $^1$H NMR (600 MHz, CD$_2$OD) $\delta$ 7.34-7.22 (m, 6H), 7.08-7.05 (m, 1H), 7.00-6.87 (m, 5H), 6.79-6.73 (m, 2H), 6.57 (s, 1H), 4.67-4.59 (m, 1H), 3.75-3.70 (m, 1H), 3.15-3.11 (m, 3H), 2.97-2.82 (m, 2H), 2.73-2.68 (m, 1H), 2.55-2.50 (m, 1H), 2.22 (s, 3H); HRMS-ESI (−) m/z calcd for $C_{27}H_{25}F_3N_4O_3$ [M-H]$^-$ 458.1885, found 458.1890.

Example 5. Preparation of (2S)-2-(2-(4,7-dimethyl-2-oxoindolin-3-yl)acetamido)-N-methyl-N,3-diphenylpropanamide (5)

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. Yield 58%. $^1$H NMR (600 MHz, CD$_2$OD) $\delta$ 7.30-7.24 (m, 2H), 7.20-7.14 (m, 4H), 6.92-6.82 (m, 3H), 6.69-6.62 (m, 1H), 6.45 (s, 1H), 4.58-4.52 (m, 1H), 3.68-3.67 (m, 1H), 3.14-3.06 (m, 3H), 3.01-2.91 (m, 3H), 2.65-2.59 (m, 1H), 2.23-2.16 (m, 6H); $^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CD$_2$OD) $\delta$ 182.1, 182.0, 173.1, 172.9, 171.8, 171.3, 143.9, 143.6, 142.5, 142.2, 138.1, 133.1, 132.8, 130.8, 130.6, 130.5, 130.4, 130.3, 130.2, 129.4, 129.2, 129.1, 128.5, 127.8, 125.0, 124.9, 117.9, 117.8, 53.1, 52.6, 39.8, 39.5, 38.0, 37.8, 36.1, 36.6, 16.8, 14; HRMS-ESI (−) m/z calcd for $C_{24}H_{23}N_3O_3$ [M-H]$^-$ 454.2136, found 454.2145.

Example 6. Preparation of (2S)-2-(2-(4,7-dimethyl-2-oxoindolin-3-yl)acetamido)-N-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-methyl-3-phenylpropanamide (6)

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. Yield 65%. $^1$H NMR (600 MHz, CD$_2$OD) $\delta$ 8.27-8.14 (m, 1H), 7.31-7.18 (m, 3H), 6.99-6.82 (m, 6H), 6.70-6.64 (m, 1H), 6.31 (s, 1H), 4.53-4.46 (m, 1H), 3.69-3.65 (m, 1H), 3.10-3.01 (m, 3H), 2.99-2.85 (m, 3H), 2.65-2.61 (m, 1H), 2.23-2.17 (m, 6H); HRMS-ESI (−) m/z calcd for $C_{28}H_{27}F_3N_3O_3$ [M-H]$^-$ 472.2042, found 472.2047.
Example 7. Preparation of (2S)-2-(2-(4,7-dimethyl-2-oxoindolin-3-yl)acetoamido)-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-N-methyl-3-phenylpropanamide (7)

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. Yield 68%. 1H NMR (600 MHz, CD3OD) δ 7.28-7.11 (m, 4H), 7.05-6.86 (m, 4H), 6.69-6.41 (m, 2H), 6.19-6.04 (m, 1H), 4.56-4.50 (m, 1H), 3.70-3.65 (m, 1H), 3.11-3.02 (m, 3H), 3.00-2.85 (m, 3H), 2.67-2.64 (m, 1H), 2.21-2.17 (m, 6H); HRMS-ESI (+) m/z calcd for C26H24F3N3O3 [M+H]+ 472.2042, found 472.2046.

Example 8. Preparation of (2S)—N-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-(2-(4,7-dimethyl-2-oxoindolin-3-yl)acetoamido)-N-methyl-3-phenylpropanamide (8)

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. Yield 72%. 1H NMR (600 MHz, CD3OD) δ 7.24-7.18 (m, 4H), 7.08 (d, J=8.6 Hz, 1H), 6.92-6.85 (m, 3H), 6.70-6.63 (m, 2H), 6.23 (s, 1H), 4.51-4.45 (m, 1H), 3.68-3.63 (m, 1H), 3.09-2.99 (m, 3H), 2.91-2.84 (m, 3H), 2.65-2.60 (m, 1H), 2.23-2.16 (m, 6H); 13C NMR (100 MHz, CD3OD) δ 182.1, 181.9, 173.0, 172.7, 171.8, 171.1, 142.7, 142.5, 142.2, 138.0, 134.9, 134.7, 133.0, 132.8, 130.7, 130.6, 130.5, 130.4, 130.3, 130.1, 129.5, 127.9, 127.8, 127.7, 125.0, 124.9, 117.9, 117.8, 53.0, 52.4, 44.2, 44.1, 39.9, 39.6, 37.9, 37.6, 36.0, 18.6, 16.4; HRMS-ESI (+) m/z calcd for C26H22ClN3O3 [M+H]+ 488.1746, found 488.1750.

Example 9. Preparation of (2S)—N-(3-chlorophenyl)-2-(2-(4,7-dimethyl-2-oxoindolin-3-yl)acetoamido)-N-methyl-3-phenylpropanamide (9)

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. Yield 79%. 1H NMR (600 MHz, CD3OD) δ 7.27-7.07 (m, 6H), 6.91-6.85 (m, 3H), 6.68-6.63 (m, 1H), 6.29 (s, 1H), 4.51-4.46 (m, 1H), 3.70-3.65 (m, 1H), 3.07-2.99 (m, 3H), 2.96-2.84 (m, 3H), 2.66-2.63 (m, 1H), 2.21-2.16 (m, 6H); 13C NMR (100 MHz, CD3OD) δ 182.0, 181.9, 172.9, 172.7, 171.8, 171.3, 145.0, 144.7, 142.5, 142.1, 137.9, 137.8, 135.8, 135.6, 133.0, 132.8, 131.8, 131.6, 130.5, 130.3, 129.6, 129.3, 128.6, 128.0, 127.8, 127.2, 127.1, 125.0, 124.9, 117.9, 117.8, 53.1, 52.6, 44.2, 39.8, 37.9, 37.7, 36.1, 18.6, 16.5; HRMS-ESI (+) m/z calcd for C26H22ClN3O3 [M+H]+ 488.1746, found 488.1751.

Example 10. Preparation of (S)—N-methyl-2-(2-(naphthalene-2-yl)acetoamido)-N,3-diphenylpropanamide (10)

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. Yield 79%. 1H NMR (600 MHz, CD3OD) δ 8.26 (d, J=7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.81-7.74 (m, 3H), 7.64 (s, 1H), 7.46-7.42 (m, 2H), 7.35-7.34 (m, 3H), 7.28-7.27 (m, 1H), 7.15-7.03 (m, 4H), 6.81 (d, J=7.2 Hz, 2H), 4.69-4.65 (m, 1H), 3.66-3.61 (m, 2H), 3.19 (s, 3H), 2.95 (dd, J=13.4, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 2.72 (dd, J=13.4, 8.4 Hz, 1H); 13C NMR (150 MHz, CD3OD) δ 173.4, 173.3, 144.0, 138.1, 135.0, 134.2, 133.9, 133.9, 130.1, 129.4, 129.4, 129.1, 128.8, 128.7, 128.6, 128.6, 128.3, 127.8, 127.1, 126.7, 53.6, 43.5, 39.0, 38.1; HRMS-ESI (+) m/z calcd for C26H22N2O2 [M+H]+ 421.1922, found 421.1927.

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. Yield 58%. $^1$H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 7.83-7.77 (m, 3H), 7.63 (s, 1H), 7.49-7.45 (m, 2H), 7.28-7.26 (m, 3H), 7.14-7.05 (m, 5H), 6.79-6.75 (m, 4H), 6.17 (d, J=8.2 Hz, 1H), 4.84-4.80 (m, 1H), 3.67-3.62 (m, 2H), 3.17 (s, 3H), 2.81 (dd, J=13.4, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 2.62 (dd, J=13.4, 7.1 Hz, 1H), 2.35 (s, 3H); $^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 171.4, 170.0, 139.9, 138.1, 136.1, 133.6, 132.5, 132.2, 130.4, 129.2, 128.6, 128.3, 128.1, 127.7, 127.7, 127.3, 127.0, 126.7, 126.2, 125.9, 51.0, 43.8, 38.8, 37.7, 21.1; HRMS-ESI (+) m/z calc'd for C$_{20}$H$_{17}$N$_2$O$_2$ [M+H]$^+$ 435.2079, found 435.2083.

Example 12. Preparation of (S)—N-(4-chlorophenyl)-N-methyl-2-(2-naphthalen-2-yl)acetamido)-3-phenylpropanamide (12)

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. Yield 70%. $^1$H NMR (600 MHz, CD$_2$OD) $\delta$ 7.80-7.74 (m, 3H), 7.65 (s, 1H), 7.45-7.41 (m, 2H), 7.30-7.26 (m, 3H), 7.18-7.13 (m, 3H), 6.88-6.87 (m, 4H), 4.59 (t, J=7.5 Hz, 1H), 3.65-3.61 (m, 2H), 3.12 (s, 3H), 2.95 (dd, J=13.3, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 2.74 (dd, J=13.3, 7.5 Hz, 1H); $^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CD$_2$OD) $\delta$ 173.3, 173.2, 142.6, 137.9, 135.0, 134.2, 133.9, 130.8, 130.3, 129.5, 129.1, 128.7, 128.6, 128.3, 128.0, 127.1, 126.7, 53.5, 43.4, 39.2, 38.0; HRMS-ESI (+) m/z calc'd for C$_{28}$H$_{26}$ClN$_2$O$_2$ [M+H]$^+$ 455.1532, found 455.1531.

Example 13. Preparation of (S)—N-(3-chlorophenyl)-N-methyl-2-(2-naphthalen-2-yl)acetamido)-3-phenylpropanamide (13)

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. Yield 90%. $^1$H NMR (600 MHz, CD$_2$OD) $\delta$ 7.79-7.74 (m, 3H), 7.67 (s, 1H), 7.44-7.40 (m, 2H), 7.32-7.24 (m, 3H), 7.19-7.13 (m, 3H), 6.93-6.76 (m, 4H), 4.58 (t, J=7.4 Hz, 1H), 3.64 (s, 2H), 3.11 (s, 3H), 2.95 (dd, J=13.1, 7.9 Hz, 1H), 2.75 (dd, J=13.1, 7.3 Hz, 1H); $^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CD$_2$OD) $\delta$ 173.4, 173.1, 145.1, 137.8, 135.9, 135.0, 134.2, 133.9, 131.9, 130.2, 129.6, 129.4, 129.1, 128.8, 128.7, 128.6, 128.5, 128.3, 128.1, 127.2, 127.1, 126.7, 53.6, 43.4, 39.4, 38.0; HRMS-ESI (+) m/z calc'd for C$_{28}$H$_{26}$ClN$_2$O$_2$ [M+H]$^+$ 455.1532, found 455.1533.

Example 14. Preparation of (S)—N-(3-fluorophenyl)-N-methyl-2-(2-naphthalen-2-yl)acetamido)-3-phenylpropanamide (14)

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. Yield 79%. $^1$H NMR (600 MHz, CD$_2$OD) $\delta$ 7.79-7.73 (m, 3H), 7.66 (s, 1H), 7.44-7.40 (m, 2H), 7.31-7.27 (m, 2H), 7.17-7.11 (m, 3H), 7.06 (t, J=7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.87-6.81 (m, 6H), 6.62 (s, 1H), 4.63 (t, J=7.4 Hz, 1H), 3.66-3.61 (m, 2H), 3.13 (s, 3H), 2.95 (dd, J=13.2, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 2.74 (dd, J=13.2, 7.6 Hz, 1H); $^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CD$_2$OD) $\delta$ 173.4, 173.2, 164.2 (d, J$_{CF}$=247.4 Hz), 145.4 (d, J$_{CF}$=9.7 Hz), 137.9, 135.0, 134.2, 133.9, 132.1 (d, J$_{CF}$=9.1 Hz), 130.2, 129.5, 129.1, 128.8, 128.7, 128.6, 128.3, 128.0, 127.1, 126.7, 124.7, 116.2 (d, J$_{CF}$=21.3 Hz), 115.9 (d, J$_{CF}$=23.1 Hz), 53.6, 43.4, 39.3, 38.0; HRMS-ESI (+) m/z calc'd for C$_{28}$H$_{26}$FN$_2$O$_2$ [M+H]$^+$ 439.1827, found 439.1850.
Example 15. Preparation of (S)—N-ethyl-2-(2-(naphthalen-2-yl)acetamido)-N,3-diphenylpropanamide (15)

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. Yield 80%. 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) δ 7.83-7.78 (m, 3H), 7.64 (s, 1H), 7.50-7.45 (m, 2H), 7.37-7.34 (m, 3H), 7.27-7.26 (m, 1H), 7.14 (t, J=7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.06 (t, J=7.6 Hz, 2H), 6.91-6.86 (m, 1H), 6.73 (d, J=7.3 Hz, 2H), 6.08 (d, J=8.1 Hz, 1H), 4.72-4.68 (m, 1H), 3.81-3.75 (m, 1H), 3.67-3.62 (m, 2H), 3.59-3.53 (m, 1H), 2.82 (dd, J=13.4, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 2.60 (dd, J=13.4, 7.1 Hz, 1H), 1.96 (t, J=7.2 Hz, 3H), 13C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl3) δ 170.7, 169.9, 140.8, 136.1, 133.6, 132.5, 132.2, 129.7, 129.3, 128.6, 128.4, 128.3, 128.1, 127.7, 127.7, 127.3, 126.8, 126.2, 125.9, 51.4, 44.6, 43.8, 38.8, 12.8; HRMS-ESI (−) m/z calcd for C29H27N2O2 [M–H]− 435.2079, found 435.2081.

Example 16. Preparation of (S)—N-ethyl-2-(2-(naphthalen-2-yl)acetamido)-N,3-diphenylpropanamide (16)

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. (S)—N-methyl-2-(2-(naphthalen-1-yl)acetamido)-N,3-diphenylpropanamide (31). Yield 70%. 1H NMR (600 MHz, CD2OD) δ 7.86-7.83 (m, 2H), 7.76 (d, J=8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.46-7.42 (m, 2H), 7.39-7.36 (m, 1H), 7.33-7.29 (m, 4H), 7.17-7.10 (m, 3H), 7.00 (m, 2H), 6.77 (d, J=7.3 Hz, 2H), 4.68-4.66 (m, 1H), 3.94 (s, 2H), 3.17 (s, 3H), 2.92 (dd, J=13.4, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 2.70 (dd, J=13.4, 8.4 Hz, 2H); 13C NMR (150 MHz, CD2OD) δ 173.5, 173.2, 143.9, 138.0, 135.3, 133.5, 132.8, 130.8, 130.1, 129.6, 129.4, 129.3, 129.0, 128.8, 128.6, 127.8, 127.3, 126.7, 126.5, 124.9, 53.5, 40.9, 39.0, 38.1; HRMS-ESI (−) m/z calcd for C29H25N2O2 [M–H]− 421.1922, found 421.1928.

Example 17. Preparation of (S)—N-methyl-2-(2-(naphthalen-1-yl)acetamido)-3-phenyl-N-(p-tolyl)propanamide (17)

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. Yield 69%. 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) δ 7.87-7.85 (m, 2H), 7.80 (d, J=8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.50-7.41 (m, 3H), 7.35 (d, J=6.9 Hz, 1H), 7.13-7.08 (m, 3H), 7.01 (t, J=7.6 Hz, 2H), 6.75 (s, 1H), 6.60 (d, J=7.4 Hz, 2H), 6.08 (d, J=8.3 Hz, 1H), 4.82-4.78 (m, 1H), 3.99-3.90 (m, 2H), 3.12 (s, 3H), 2.68 (dd, J=13.3, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 2.51 (dd, J=13.4, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 2.35 (s, 3H); 13C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl3) δ 171.2, 169.9, 139.8, 138.1, 136.0, 133.9, 132.1, 131.0, 130.4, 129.1, 128.7, 128.3, 128.2, 127.0, 126.6, 126.5, 126.0, 125.7, 123.8, 51.0, 41.6, 38.7, 37.6, 21.1; HRMS-ESI (−) m/z calcd for C29H22ClN2O2 [M–H]− 435.2079, found 435.2085.

Example 18. Preparation of (S)—N-(4-chlorophenyl)-N-methyl-2-(2-(naphthalen-1-yl)acetamido)-3-phenylpropanamide (18)

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. Yield 80%. 1H NMR (600 MHz, CD2OD) δ 7.90-7.84 (m, 2H), 7.77 (d, J=8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.46-7.45 (m, 2H), 7.40-7.37 (m, 1H), 7.32 (d, J=6.9 Hz, 1H), 7.25-7.15 (m, 5H), 6.86-6.85 (m, 4H), 4.59 (t, J=7.5 Hz, 1H), 3.98-3.93 (m, 2H), 3.12 (s, 3H), 2.93 (dd, J=13.3, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 2.74 (dd, J=13.3, 7.6 Hz, 1H); 13C NMR (100 MHz, CD2OD) δ 173.3, 173.2, 142.6, 138.6, 135.4, 135.0, 133.6, 132.8, 130.8, 130.3, 130.2, 129.7, 129.6, 129.1, 128.9, 128.0, 127.3, 126.8, 126.6, 124.9, 53.5, 40.8, 39.2, 38.0; HRMS-ESI (−) m/z calcd for C28H24ClN2O2 [M–H]− 455.1532, found 455.1534.
Example 19. Preparation of (S)—N-(3-chlorophenyl)-N-methyl-2-(2-(naphthalen-1-yl)acetamido)-3-phenylpropanamide (19)

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. Yield 82%. 1H NMR (600 MHz, CD3OD) δ 7.91-7.90 (m, 1H), 7.85-7.83 (m, 1H), 7.76 (d, J=8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.47-7.44 (m, 2H), 7.40-7.16 (m, 8H), 6.91-6.85 (m, 3H), 4.60-4.57 (m, 1H), 3.99-3.93 (m, 2H), 3.11 (s, 3H), 2.93 (dd, J=13.1, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 2.74 (dd, J=13.1, 7.3 Hz, 1H); 13C NMR (100 MHz, CD3OD) δ 173.3, 173.1, 145.1, 135.8, 135.3, 133.6, 132.8, 131.9, 130.2, 129.7, 129.6, 129.4, 129.0, 128.9, 128.7, 128.1, 127.3, 127.2, 126.8, 126.6, 124.9, 53.6, 40.8, 39.3, 38.0; HRMS-ESI (+) m/z calebd for C24H22ClN2O2 [M+H]+ 455.1532, found 455.1535.

Example 20. Preparation of (S)—N-(3-fluorophenyl)-N-methyl-2-(2-(naphthalen-1-yl)acetamido)-3-phenylpropanamide (20)

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. Yield 65%. 1H NMR (600 MHz, CD3OD) δ 8.23 (d, J=6.7 Hz, 1H), 7.90-7.76 (m, 3H), 7.46-7.26 (m, 6H), 7.20-7.14 (m, 3H), 7.05 (t, J=7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.85-6.80 (m, 3H), 6.61 (s, 1H), 4.66-4.63 (m, 1H), 3.96 (s, 2H), 3.13 (s, 3H), 2.94 (dd, J=13.2, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 2.74 (dd, J=13.1, 7.7 Hz, 1H); 13C NMR (100 MHz, CD3OD) δ 173.4, 173.1, 164.2 (d, J=247.5 Hz), 145.4 (d, J=9.5 Hz), 137.9, 135.3, 133.6, 132.7, 132.1 (d, J=9.2 Hz), 130.2, 129.7, 129.5, 129.0, 128.8, 128.0, 127.3, 126.8, 126.5, 124.9, 124.7, 116.2 (d, J=21.1 Hz), 115.9 (d, J=22.7 Hz), 53.5, 40.8, 39.2, 37.9; HRMS-ESI (+) m/z calebd for C28H22FN2O2 [M+H]+ 439.1827, found 439.1831.

Example 21. Preparation of (S)—N-ethyl-2-(2-(naphthalen-1-yl)acetamido)-N,3-diphenylpropanamide (21)

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. Yield 69%. 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) δ 7.87-7.85 (m, 2H), 7.80 (d, J=8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.50-7.41 (m, 3H), 7.36-7.32 (m, 4H), 7.09 (t, J=7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.02-6.99 (m, 2H), 6.83 (s, 1H), 6.60 (dd, J=7.4 Hz, 2H), 6.07 (d, J=8.3 Hz, 1H), 4.70-4.66 (m, 1H), 3.99-3.90 (m, 2H), 3.74-3.71 (m, 1H), 3.53-3.47 (m, 1H), 2.69 (dd, J=13.3, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 2.50 (dd, J=13.3, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 1.01 (t, J=7.2 Hz, 3H); 13C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl3) δ 170.5, 169.9, 140.7, 136.0, 133.9, 132.1, 131.0, 129.7, 129.2, 128.7, 128.4, 128.3, 128.2, 128.6, 126.5, 126.0, 125.7, 123.8, 51.3, 44.6, 41.6, 38.8, 12.77; HRMS-ESI (+) m/z calebd for C29H22N2O2 [M+H]+ 435.2079, found 435.2083.

Example 22. Preparation of 2-(2-(2,4-dioxo-1,3-diazaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl)acetamido)-N-methyl-N,3-diphenylpropanamide

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. 1H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 8.65 (s, 1H), 8.53 (d, J=7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.45-7.32 (m, 3H), 7.20-7.12 (m, 4H), 6.82-6.77 (m, 2H), 4.42-4.38 (m, 1H), 3.95-3.82 (m, 2H), 3.13 (s, 3H), 2.81 (dd, J=13.2, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 2.61 (dd, J=13.5, 9.2 Hz, 1H), 1.64-1.59 (m, 4H), 1.57-1.45 (m, 5H), 1.29-1.24 (m, 1H); 13C NMR (151 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 176.9, 171.0, 166.1, 155.8, 143.1, 137.7, 130.0, 129.2, 129.2, 128.6, 128.3, 127.9, 126.9, 61.5, 52.1, 37.8, 37.6, 33.7, 24.8, 21.2; HRMS (ESI) m/z calebd for C35H31N4O4 [M+H]+ 463.2340, found 463.2337.
Example 23. Preparation of 2-[(2,4-dioxo-1,3-diazaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl)acetamido]-N-(4-methoxyphenyl)-N-methyl-3-phenylpropanamide

\[
\text{Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. } ^{1}H \text{ NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-d6)} \delta 8.65 (s, 1H), 8.50 (d, J=7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.20-7.14 (m, 3H), 7.07-6.99 (m, 2H), 6.93 (d, J=8.3 Hz, 2H), 6.81 (d, J=7.0 Hz, 2H), 4.41-4.35 (m, 1H), 3.95-3.97 (m, 2H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.08 (s, 3H), 2.83 (dd, J=13.5, 5.3 Hz, 1H), 2.61 (dd, J=13.4, 8.8 Hz, 1H), 1.64-1.58 (m, 4H), 1.54-1.42 (m, 5H), 1.30-1.23 (m, 1H); ^{13}C \text{ NMR (151 MHz, DMSO-d6)} \delta 176.9, 171.2, 166.0, 158.9, 155.8, 137.7, 135.8, 129.5, 129.1, 128.8, 127.1, 115.3, 114.9, 61.5, 55.9, 55.7, 52.0, 51.8, 37.9, 33.7, 24.9, 21.2; \text{HRMS (ESI) m/z calecd for } C_{27}H_{27}N_{3}O_{4} [M+H]^+ 493.2445, \text{ found 493.2449.}
\]

Example 24. Preparation of 2-[(2,4-dioxo-1,3-diazaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl)acetamido]-N-methyl-3-phenyl-N-(p-tolyl)propanamide

\[
\text{Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. } ^{1}H \text{ NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-d6)} \delta 8.65 (s, 1H), 8.50 (d, J=7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.20-7.15 (m, 4H), 6.98 (d, J=7.1 Hz, 2H), 6.85-6.80 (m, 2H), 4.44-4.39 (m, 1H), 3.96-3.82 (m, 2H), 3.09 (s, 3H), 2.82 (dd, J=12.5, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 2.61 (dd, J=13.2, 8.9 Hz, 1H), 2.31 (s, 3H), 1.66-1.59 (m, 4H), 1.54-1.44 (m, 5H), 1.31-1.24 (m, 1H); ^{13}C \text{ NMR (151 MHz, DMSO-d6)} \delta 176.9, 171.0, 166.0, 155.8, 140.6, 137.7, 137.7, 130.5, 129.7, 129.3, 128.6, 127.6, 126.9, 61.5, 51.9, 38.0, 37.6, 33.7, 24.8, 21.2, 21.1; \text{HRMS (ESI) m/z calecd for } C_{27}H_{27}N_{3}O_{4} [M+H]^+ 497.2496, \text{ found 477.2449.}
\]

Example 25. Preparation of 2-[(2,4-dioxo-1,3-diazaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl)acetamido]-N-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-methyl-3-phenylpropanamide

\[
\text{Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. Yield 69%. } ^{1}H \text{ NMR (600 MHz, CD}_{2}\text{OD)} \delta 7.32-7.23 (m, 5H), 7.03-7.00 (m, 2H), 6.89-6.96 (m, 2H), 4.60-4.58 (m, 1H), 4.16-4.04 (m, 1H), 3.13 (s, 3H), 2.97 (dd, J=13.1, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 2.75 (dd, J=13.1, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 1.83-1.77 (m, 4H), 1.66-1.63 (m, 3H), 1.58-1.53 (m, 2H), 1.43-1.37 (m, 1H); ^{13}C \text{ NMR (150 MHz, CD}_{2}\text{OD)} \delta 176.0, 163.3 (d, J=246.8 Hz), 157.7, 139.9, 139.9, 137.9, 130.6 (d, J=7.6 Hz), 130.4, 129.6, 128.0, 117.4 (d, J=23.0 Hz), 63.3, 53.2, 40.9, 39.6, 38.1, 34.6, 25.8, 22.5; \text{HRMS (ESI) m/z calecd for } C_{26}H_{25}F_{1}N_{3}O_{4} [M-H]^+ 479.2100, \text{ found 479.2106.}
\]

Example 26. Preparation of 2-[(2,4-dioxo-1,3-diazaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl)acetamido]-N-(3-fluorophenyl)-N-methyl-3-phenylpropanamide (30)

\[
\text{Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. Yield 70%. } ^{1}H \text{ NMR (600 MHz, CD}_{2}\text{OD)} \delta 7.33-7.23 (m, 5H), 7.06 (t, J=8.3 Hz, 1H), 6.97-6.96 (m, 2H), 6.73 (s, 1H), 6.47 (s, 1H), 4.64-4.61 (m, 1H), 4.17-4.05 (m, 2H), 3.14 (s, 3H), 2.97 (dd, J=13.0, 8.6 Hz, 1H), 2.77 (dd, J=13.1, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 1.84-1.79 (m, 4H), 1.67-1.64 (m, 3H), 1.59-1.52 (m, 2H), 1.43-1.37 (m, 1H); ^{13}C \text{ NMR (150 MHz, CD}_{2}\text{OD)} \delta 178.9, 172.7, 168.1, 164.2 (d, J=247.4 Hz), 157.8, 145.3 (d, J=9.6 Hz), 137.8, 132.1 (d, J=9.1 Hz), 130.4, 129.6, 128.1, 124.6, 116.1 (d, J=21.1 Hz), 115.8 (d, J=22.9 Hz), 63.3, 53.4, 40.9, 39.8, 37.9, 34.6, 25.8, 22.5; \text{HRMS (ESI) m/z calecd for } C_{26}H_{25}F_{1}N_{3}O_{4} [M-H]^+ 479.2100, \text{ found 479.2100.}
\]
Example 27. Preparation of N-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-(2,4-dioxo-1,3-diazaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl)acetamido)-N-methyl-3-phenylpropionamide

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. 1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 8.67 (s, 1H), 8.60 (d, J=7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.45 (d, J=8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.22-7.18 (m, 3H), 7.10 (d, J=8.1 Hz, 2H), 6.91-6.87 (m, 2H), 4.40-4.32 (m, 1H), 3.98-3.82 (m, 2H), 2.90-2.83 (m, 1H), 2.66 (dd, J=13.2, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 1.70-1.60 (m, 4H), 1.56-1.41 (m, 5H), 1.31-1.28 (m, 1H); 13C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 177.0, 170.9, 166.2, 155.8, 142.0, 137.5, 132.8, 130.0, 129.8, 129.3, 128.7, 127.1, 61.6, 52.0, 38.0, 37.5, 33.7, 24.8, 21.3; HRMS (ESI+) m/z calcd for C20H16ClN4O4 [M+H]+ 497.1950, found 497.1952.

Example 28. Preparation of N-(3-chlorophenyl)-2-(2,4-dioxo-1,3-diazaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl)acetamido)-N-methyl-3-phenylpropionamide (31)

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. Yield 72%. 1H NMR (600 MHz, CD3OD) δ 7.32-7.25 (m, 7H), 6.98-6.96 (m, 2H), 4.60-4.58 (m, 1H), 4.17-4.05 (m, 1H), 3.12 (s, 3H), 2.97 (dd, J=13.0, 9.0 Hz, 1H), 2.77 (dd, J=13.0, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 1.84-1.78 (m, 4H), 1.68-1.64 (m, 3H), 1.59-1.53 (m, 2H), 1.44-1.37 (m, 1H); HRMS-ESI+ m/z calcd for C20H16ClN4O4 [M-H]- 495.1805, found 495.1810.

Example 29. Preparation of N-(3-bromophenyl)-2-(2,4-dioxo-1,3-diazaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl)acetamido)-N-methyl-3-phenylpropionamide (32)

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. Yield 68%. 1H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 8.65 (s, 1H), 8.60 (d, J=7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.54 (d, J=7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.33 (t, J=8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.20-7.13 (m, 5H), 6.88-6.87 (m, 2H), 4.34-4.31 (m, 1H), 3.95-3.84 (m, 2H), 3.08 (s, 3H), 2.86 (dd, J=13.4, 5.9 Hz, 1H), 2.66 (dd, J=14.4, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 1.63-1.48 (m, 9H), 1.29-1.23 (m, 1H); 13C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 177.0, 171.0, 166.2, 155.8, 144.6, 137.5, 131.7, 131.3, 130.7, 129.3, 128.8, 127.2, 127.1, 122.3, 61.6, 52.2, 38.1, 37.5, 33.7, 24.9, 21.3; HRMS-ESI+ m/z calcd for C26H28BrN4O4 [M+H]+ 539.1299, found 539.1297.

Example 30. Preparation of 2-((2,4-dioxo-1,3-diazaspiro[4.5]decan-3-yl)acetamido)-N-ethyl-N,3-diphenylpropionamide

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. Yield 68%. 1H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 8.65 (s, 1H), 8.49 (d, J=7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.46-7.39 (m, 3H), 7.20-7.16 (m, 3H), 7.08-7.04 (m, 2H), 6.86-6.81 (m, 2H), 4.35-4.28 (m, 1H), 3.98-3.83 (m, 2H), 3.69-3.55 (m, 2H), 2.86 (dd, J=13.4, 5.5 Hz, 1H), 2.62 (dd, J=13.4, 8.5 Hz, 1H), 1.65-1.53 (m, 4H), 1.56-1.45 (m, 5H), 1.34-1.25 (m, 1H), 0.97 (t, J=7.1 Hz, 3H); 13C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ 170.0, 170.4, 166.0, 155.8, 141.3, 137.7, 130.0, 129.4, 128.9, 128.6, 128.5, 127.0, 61.5, 52.3, 44.2, 38.0, 33.7, 24.9, 21.3, 13.1; HRMS (ESI-) m/z calcd for C27H28N4O4 [M-H]- 477.2496, found 477.2500.
Example 31. Preparation of (S)-2-(2-(2,4-dioxo-1,4-dihydroquinazolin-3(2H)-yl)acetamido)-N-methyl-3-diphenylpropanamide

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. \(^1^H\) NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6) \(\delta\) 11.45 (s, 1H), 8.63 (d, \(J=7.5\) Hz, 1H), 7.91 (d, \(J=7.7\) Hz, 1H), 7.68 (t, \(J=7.7\) Hz, 1H), 7.41-7.35 (m, 1H), 7.30-7.05 (m, 9H), 6.84-6.81 (m, 2H), 4.56-4.44 (m, 3H), 3.14 (s, 3H), 2.93-2.78 (m, 1H), 2.75-2.58 (m, 1H). \(^{13}\)C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d6) \(\delta\) 171.2, 166.9, 166.7, 162.1, 153.4, 150.4, 142.6, 137.8, 137.6, 135.6, 133.3, 129.9, 129.3, 128.6, 127.9, 126.1, 123.1, 116.0, 115.6, 112.1, 55.6, 42.4, 42.3, 37.6. HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C\(_{20}\)H\(_{26}\)N\(_4\)O\(_4\) [M+H]\(^+\) 457.187, found 457.1867.

Example 32. Preparation of (S)-2-(2-(2,4-dioxo-1,4-dihydroquinazolin-3(2H)-yl)acetamido)-N-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-methyl-3-diphenylpropanamide

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. \(^1^H\) NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6) \(\delta\) 11.45 (s, 1H), 8.66 (d, \(J=7.2\) Hz, 1H), 7.91 (d, \(J=7.2\) Hz, 1H), 7.71-7.66 (m, 1H), 7.48-7.08 (m, 8H), 6.91 (d, \(J=6.3\) Hz, 2H), 4.67-4.21 (m, 3H), 3.10 (s, \(J=25.7\) Hz, 3H), 2.88 (d, \(J=8.5\) Hz, 1H), 2.72-2.70 (m, 1H). \(^{13}\)C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d6) \(\delta\) 171.2, 166.9, 166.9, 163.5, 152.8, 150.4, 142.7, 137.9, 137.8, 135.7, 134.5, 133.2, 129.4, 129.1, 128.7, 127.9, 127.0, 125.5, 124.1, 123.1, 119.8, 116.8, 115.7, 55.5, 42.4, 42.1, 37.4. HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C\(_{26}\)H\(_{26}\)F\(_4\)N\(_4\)O\(_4\) [M+H]\(^+\) 475.1776, found 475.1774.

Example 33. Preparation of (S)-1-((2-(2,4-dioxo-1,4-dihydroquinazolin-3(2H)-yl)acetyl)-1-phenylalaninyl)-N-phenylpyrrolidine-2-carboxamide

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. \(^1^H\) NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6) \(\delta\) 11.45 (s, 1H), 8.61 (d, \(J=7.7\) Hz, 1H), 7.91 (d, \(J=7.8\) Hz, 1H), 7.68 (t, \(J=7.7\) Hz, 1H), 7.24-7.20 (m, 6H), 7.04-6.98 (m, 2H), 6.94-6.89 (m, 4H), 4.54-4.52 (m, 1H), 4.46-4.33 (m, 2H), 3.79-3.75 (m, 3H), 3.12-3.09 (m, 3H), 2.90-2.83 (m, 2H), 2.68 (dd, \(J=13.4, 8.7\) Hz, 1H). \(^{13}\)C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d6) \(\delta\) 171.4, 166.8, 162.1, 158.9, 150.4, 139.9, 137.9, 135.9, 135.6, 129.4, 129.1, 128.6, 127.9, 126.9, 123.0, 115.6, 115.0, 114.1, 55.8, 51.9, 42.5, 37.9, 37.8, 36.2, 31.2. HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C\(_{30}\)H\(_{28}\)N\(_4\)O\(_5\) [M+H]\(^+\) 540.2241, found 540.2243.

Example 34. Preparation of (S)—N-(2-((1-(methyl(phenyl)amino))-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)benzamide

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. \(^1^H\) NMR (600 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta\) 7.80 (d, \(J=7.4\) Hz, 2H), 7.50 (t, \(J=7.3\) Hz, 1H), 7.42 (t, \(J=7.7\) Hz, 1H), 7.37-7.35 (m, 3H), 7.20-7.18 (m, 3H), 6.91-6.90 (m, 3H), 6.83 (brs, 1H), 4.85 (q, \(J=7.4\) Hz, 1H), 4.15-4.07 (m, 2H), 3.24 (s, 3H), 2.94 (dd, \(J=13.3, 7.2\) Hz, 1H), 2.76 (dd, \(J=13.3, 7.1\) Hz, 1H). \(^{13}\)C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta\) 171.1, 168.0, 167.4, 142.3, 136.0, 133.7, 131.7, 129.8, 129.3, 128.5, 128.5, 128.3, 127.3, 127.1, 127.0, 51.4, 43.2, 39.2, 37.7. HRMS-ESI (−) m/z calcd for C\(_{25}\)H\(_{24}\)N\(_3\)O\(_5\) [M−H]\(^−\) 414.1824, found 414.1823.
Example 35. Preparation of (S)—N-(2-((1-(methyl (p-tolylamino)-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)benzamide

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. $^1$H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) δ 7.80 (d, J=7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.50 (t, J=7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.43-7.41 (m, 2H), 7.21-7.20 (m, 3H), 7.14 (d, J=8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.94-6.90 (m, 4H), 6.76 (brs, 1H), 4.86 (q, J=7.3 Hz, 1H), 4.14-4.08 (m, 2H), 3.22 (s, 3H), 2.95 (dd, J=13.3, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 2.77 (dd, J=13.3, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 2.37 (s, 3H); $^{13}$C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl3) δ 171.2, 167.9, 167.3, 139.7, 138.2, 136.1, 133.8, 131.7, 130.4, 129.3, 128.5, 128.4, 127.1, 127.0, 126.9, 51.3, 43.1, 39.2, 37.8, 21.1; HRMS-ESI (−) m/z calcd for C22H20N5O3 [M-H]− 428.1988, found 428.1989.

Example 36. Preparation of (S)—N-(2-((1-(4-chlorophenyl)(methyl)amino)-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)benzamide

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. $^1$H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) δ 8.78 (d, J=7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.54 (t, J=7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (t, J=7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.33-7.22 (m, 6H), 6.96-6.94 (m, 3H), 6.65 (m, 3H), 4.62 (t, J=7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.07 (s, 2H), 3.13 (s, 3H), 2.96 (dd, J=13.3, 8.5 Hz, 1H), 2.79 (dd, J=13.1, 6.6 Hz, 1H); $^{13}$C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl3) δ 173.0, 171.0, 170.4, 145.1, 137.7, 135.9, 135.0, 132.9, 131.8, 130.3, 129.7, 129.6, 129.4, 128.7, 128.5, 128.1, 127.3, 53.4, 43.7, 39.6, 38.0; HRMS-ESI (−) m/z calcd for C21H21ClN3O3 [M-H]− 448.1433, found 448.1439.

Example 37. Preparation of (S)—N-(2-((1-(1-(3-chlorophenyl)(methyl)amino)-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)benzamide

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. $^1$H NMR (600 MHz, CD3OD) δ 7.87 (d, J=7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.54 (t, J=7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (t, J=7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.33-7.22 (m, 6H), 6.96-6.94 (m, 3H), 6.65 (m, 3H), 4.62 (t, J=7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.07 (s, 2H), 3.13 (s, 3H), 2.96 (dd, J=13.3, 8.5 Hz, 1H), 2.79 (dd, J=13.1, 6.6 Hz, 1H); $^{13}$C NMR (150 MHz, CD3OD) δ 173.0, 171.0, 170.4, 145.1, 137.7, 135.9, 135.0, 132.9, 131.8, 130.3, 129.7, 129.6, 129.4, 128.7, 128.5, 128.1, 127.3, 53.4, 43.7, 39.6, 38.0; HRMS-ESI (−) m/z calcd for C21H21ClN3O3 [M-H]− 448.1433, found 448.1439.

Example 38. Preparation of (S)—N-(2-((1-(4-fluorophenyl)(methyl)amino)-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)benzamide

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. $^1$H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) δ 7.81 (d, J=7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.51 (t, J=7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.43 (t, J=7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.28-7.22 (m, 5H), 7.03-6.96 (m, 4H), 6.69 (s, 1H), 4.79 (dd, J=14.7, 8.2 Hz, 1H), 4.14 (d, J=7.4 Hz, 2H), 3.18 (s, 3H), 2.96 (dd, J=13.1, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 2.81 (dd, J=13.1, 6.4 Hz, 1H); $^{13}$C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl3) δ 171.2, 168.1, 167.4, 140.8, 135.9, 134.0, 133.7, 131.8, 129.8, 129.4, 128.7, 128.6, 128.6, 127.1, 127.1, 51.4, 43.2, 39.5, 37.7; HRMS-ESI (−) m/z calcd for C22H22F2ClN3O3 [M-H]− 448.1433, found 448.1440.

Example 39. Preparation of (S)—N-(2-((1-(3-fluorophenyl)(methyl)amino)-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)benzamide

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. $^1$H NMR (600 MHz, CD3OD) δ 7.86 (d, J=7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.55 (t, J=8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.48-7.45 (m, 3H), 7.27-7.21 (m, 3H), 7.06-7.03 (m, 3H), 6.95-6.94 (m, 2H), 4.62 (t, J=7.5 Hz, 1H), 4.02 (s, 2H), 3.14 (s, 3H), 2.97 (dd, J=13.2, 7.9 Hz, 1H), 2.77 (dd, J=13.2, 7.0 Hz, 1H); $^{13}$C NMR (150 MHz, CD3OD) δ 173.2, 171.0, 170.4, 163.4 (d, J=150 Hz, 140.0, 137.9, 135.0, 132.9, 130.7 (d, J=7.5 Hz), 130.3, 129.6, 129.5, 128.5, 128.0, 117.3 (d, J=23.1 Hz), 53.2, 43.7, 39.4, 38.1; HRMS-ESI (−) m/z calcd for C22H22F2ClN3O3 [M-H]− 432.1729, found 432.1734.
Example 39. Preparation of (S)—N-(2-((1-((3-fluorophenyl)(methyl)amino)-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)(amino))-2-oxoethyl)benzamidene

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. $^1$H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 7.82 (d, J=7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.51 (t, J=7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.44-7.42 (m, 2H), 7.32-7.28 (m, 1H), 7.25-7.21 (m, 3H), 7.04-6.95 (m, 5H), 6.75 (s, 1H), 6.33 (s, 1H), 4.85-4.81 (m, 1H), 4.17-4.11 (m, 2H), 3.20 (s, 3H), 2.96 (dd, J=13.1, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 2.82 (dd, J=13.1, 6.4 Hz, 1H); $^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 171.2, 168.2, 167.5, 162.8 (d, J=249.3 Hz), 143.7 (d, J=24.9 Hz), 135.9, 133.7, 131.8, 130.8 (d, J=9.1 Hz), 129.3, 128.6, 128.6, 127.2, 123.2 (d, J=2.9 Hz), 115.4 (d, J=20.9 Hz), 114.7 (d, J=22.2 Hz), 51.5, 43.2, 39.5, 37.6; HRMS-ESI (−) m/z caleed for C$_{25}$H$_{27}$FNO$_3$ [M−H]$^-$ 432.1732, found 432.1732.

Example 40. Preparation of (S)—N-(2-((1-((3-bromophenyl)(methyl)amino)-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)(amino))-2-oxoethyl)benzamidene

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. $^1$H NMR (600 MHz, CD$_2$OD) $\delta$ 7.87 (d, J=7.3 Hz, 2H), 7.54 (t, J=7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.48-7.45 (m, 3H), 7.25-7.22 (m, 5H), 6.98-6.95 (m, 3H), 4.62 (t, J=7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.04 (s, 2H), 3.13 (s, 3H), 2.96 (dd, J=13.1, 8.6 Hz, 1H), 2.79 (dd, J=13.1, 6.6 Hz, 1H); $^{13}$C NMR (150 MHz, CD$_2$OD) $\delta$ 173.0, 171.0, 170.4, 145.2, 137.7, 135.0, 132.9, 132.4, 131.5, 130.5, 129.7, 129.6, 128.5, 128.2, 127.7, 123.6, 53.4, 43.7, 39.6, 38.0; HRMS-ESI (−) m/z caleed for C$_{25}$H$_{27}$BrN$_2$O$_3$ [M−H]$^-$ 492.0933, found 492.0933.

Example 41. Preparation of (S)—N-(2-((1-((ethyl)(phenyl)amino)-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)(amino))-2-oxoethyl)benzamidene

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. $^1$H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 7.81 (d, J=7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.49-7.45 (m, 2H), 7.40-7.34 (m, 5H), 7.26-7.25 (m, 1H), 7.19-7.16 (m, 3H), 6.93-6.92 (m, 2H), 4.73 (q, J=7.4 Hz, 1H), 4.13-4.08 (m, 2H), 3.85-3.79 (m, 1H), 3.66-3.60 (m, 1H), 2.97 (dd, J=13.3, 7.1 Hz, 1H), 2.78 (dd, J=13.3, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 1.09 (t, J=7.2 Hz, 3H); $^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 170.8, 168.3, 167.4, 140.7, 136.3, 133.8, 131.6, 129.4, 128.5, 128.4, 128.4, 127.2, 126.9, 51.8, 44.8, 43.1, 39.1, 12.8; HRMS-ESI (−) m/z caleed for C$_{26}$H$_{26}$N$_2$O$_3$ [M−H]$^-$ 428.1988, found 428.1990.

Example 42. Preparation of (S)—N-methyl-2-((2-(5-methyl-2,4-dioxo-3,4-dihydropyrimidin-1(2H)-yl)acetamido)-N,3-diphenylpropanamide

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. $^1$H NMR (600 MHz, CD$_2$OD) $\delta$ 9.35 (s, 1H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 7.38-7.35 (m, 3H), 7.19-7.17 (m, 3H), 6.94-6.86 (m, 4H), 4.84 (q, J=7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.43 (d, J=15.8 Hz, 1H), 4.21 (d, J=15.8 Hz, 1H), 3.26 (s, 3H), 2.92 (dd, J=13.4, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 2.74 (dd, J=13.4, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 1.89 (s, 3H); $^{13}$C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 171.2, 166.0, 164.1, 151.1, 142.2, 140.4, 136.0, 129.9, 129.3, 128.4, 128.4, 127.2, 126.9, 110.9, 51.5, 49.6, 38.9, 37.8, 12.4; HRMS-ESI (−) m/z caleed for C$_{27}$H$_{27}$N$_3$O$_4$ [M−H]$^-$ 419.1725, found 419.1750.
Example 43. Preparation of (S)—N-methyl-2-(2-(5-
methyl-2,4-dioxo-3,4-dihydropyrimidin-1(2H)-yl) 
acetamido)-3-phenyl-N-(p-tolyl)propenamide

Using the general procedure described above, the title 
compound was prepared. $^1$H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 
9.47 (s, 1H), 7.61 (d, J=8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.19-7.14 (m, 5H), 
6.95-6.89 (m, 3H), 6.80 (bs, 1H), 4.87-4.83 (m, 1H), 4.45 
(d, J=15.8 Hz, 1H), 4.20 (d, J=15.8 Hz, 1H), 3.23 (s, 3H), 
2.92 (dd, J=13.4, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 2.74 (dd, J=13.4, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 
2.36 (s, 3H), 1.89 (s, 3H); $^{13}$C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 
171.4, 166.0, 164.2, 151.1, 140.5, 139.6, 138.3, 136.1, 
130.4, 129.4, 128.4, 126.9, 126.8, 110.9, 51.4, 49.5, 39.0, 
37.9, 21.1, 12.4; HRMS-ESI (−) m/z calcd for C$_{24}$H$_{25}$N$_{4}$O$_{4}$ 
[M−H]$^-$ 433.1881, found 433.1890.

Example 44. Preparation of (S)—N-(4-chlorophenyl)-N-methyl-2-(2-(5-methyl-2,4-dioxo-3,4-dihydropyrimidin-1(2H)-yl)acetamido)-3-phenylpropanamide

Using the general procedure described above, the title 
compound was prepared. $^1$H NMR (600 MHz, CD$_2$OD) δ 
7.33-7.26 (m, 7H), 6.96 (m, 3H), 4.59 (t, J=7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.40 
(q, J=16.4 Hz, 2H), 3.13 (s, 3H), 2.98 (dd, J=13.0, 8.7 Hz, 1H), 
2.79 (dd, J=13.1, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 1.86 (s, 3H); $^{13}$C NMR 
(150 MHz, CD$_2$OD) δ 172.9, 168.9, 167.9, 153.0, 145.0, 
143.6, 137.7, 135.9, 131.9, 130.3, 129.7, 129.4, 128.7, 
128.2, 127.3, 111.0, 53.5, 50.5, 39.6, 38.0, 12.2; HRMS-ESI 
(−) m/z calcd for C$_{25}$H$_{23}$ClN$_{4}$O$_{4}$ [M−H]$^-$ 453.1335, found 
453.1339.

Example 45. Preparation of (S)—N-(3-chlorophenyl)-N-methyl-2-(2-(5-methyl-2,4-dioxo-3,4-dihydropyrimidin-1(2H)-yl)acetamido)-3-phenylpropanamide

Using the general procedure described above, the title 
compound was prepared. $^1$H NMR (600 MHz, CD$_2$OD) δ 
7.25-7.23 (m, 4H), 7.03-6.95 (m, 6H), 4.58 (t, J=7.5 Hz, 1H), 
4.41-4.35 (m, 2H), 3.14 (s, 3H), 2.98 (dd, J=13.2, 8.1 Hz, 1H), 
2.77 (dd, J=13.2, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 1.86 (s, 3H); $^{13}$C NMR 
(150 MHz, CD$_2$OD) δ 173.1, 168.9, 167.0, 163.4 (d, J=247.1 Hz), 
153.0, 143.6, 139.9 (d, J=247.1 Hz), 137.9, 130.7, 130.4, 129.6, 128.1, 117.4 (d, J=247.1 Hz), 111.0, 
53.4, 50.5, 39.4, 38.1, 12.2; HRMS-ESI (−) m/z calcd for 
C$_{25}$H$_{23}$FClN$_{4}$O$_{4}$ [M−H]$^-$ 437.1631, found 437.1635.
Example 47. Preparation of (S)—N-(3-fluorophenyl)-N-methyl-2-(2-((5-methyl-2,4-dioxo-3,4-dihydropyrimidin-1(2H)-yl)acetamido)-3-phenylpropanamide

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. $^1$H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 9.77 (s, 1H), 7.79 (d, $J$=8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.32-7.29 (m, 1H), 7.25-7.21 (m, 3H), 7.03-7.00 (m, 2H), 2.89 (dd, $J$=13.2, 8.1 Hz, 1H), 2.80 (dd, $J$=13.2, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 1.91 (s, 3H); $^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 181.4, 166.2, 164.3, 166.28 (d, $J$=249.4 Hz), 151.3, 143.5 (d, $J$=9.4 Hz), 140.6, 135.9, 130.9 (d, $J$=9.1 Hz), 129.3, 128.5, 127.1, 123.2, 115.5 (d, $J$=20.9 Hz), 114.7 (d, $J$=22.3 Hz), 111.0, 51.7, 49.6, 39.2, 37.7, 12.4; HRMS-ESI (−) m/z calcd for C$_{23}$H$_{22}$F$_3$NO$_4$ [M−H]$^-$ 437.1631, found 437.1632.

Example 48. Preparation of (S)—N-(3-bromophenyl)-N-methyl-2-(2-((5-methyl-2,4-dioxo-3,4-dihydropyrimidin-1(2H)-yl)acetamido)-3-phenylpropanamide

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. $^1$H NMR (600 MHz, CD$_2$OD) $\delta$ 7.47 (d, $J$=7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.28-7.22 (m, 6H), 7.01-6.95 (m, 3H), 4.66-4.57 (m, 1H), 4.40 (q, $J$=16.5 Hz, 2H), 3.13 (s, 3H), 2.97 (dd, $J$=13.1, 8.7 Hz, 1H), 2.79 (dd, $J$=13.1, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 1.86 (s, 3H); $^{13}$C NMR (150 MHz, CD$_2$OD) δ 172.8, 168.9, 167.0, 153.0, 145.1, 143.6, 137.6, 132.4, 132.1, 131.5, 130.3, 129.7, 128.2, 127.7, 123.6, 111.0, 53.5, 50.5, 39.6, 38.0, 12.2; HRMS-ESI (−) m/z calcd for C$_{23}$H$_{22}$BrN$_2$O$_4$ [M−H]$^-$ 497.0830, found 497.0835.
Example 51. Preparation of (S)-N-(2-phenyl-1-(3-phenylpyridin-2-yl)ethyl)-2-(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)acetamide

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 8.46 (dd, J=4.9, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.67-7.57 (m, 2H), 7.50-7.34 (m, 4H), 7.28 (p, J=3.6 Hz, 5H), 7.24-7.11 (m, 2H), 7.07-6.87 (m, 5H), 6.56-6.49 (m, 2H), 6.29 (t, J=2.2 Hz, 1H), 5.47 (q, J=7.5 Hz, 1H), 4.73 (d, J=3.6 Hz, 2H), 2.87-2.72 (m, 2H).

$^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 166.2, 156.2, 148.1, 141.0, 137.9, 136.9, 132.2, 130.9, 129.4, 129.1, 128.7, 128.5, 128.1, 127.8, 126.3, 122.3, 106.7, 55.2, 51.9, 42.3. HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C$_{2}$H$_{2}$N$_{2}$O [M+H]$^+$ 381.1721, found 381.1725.

Example 52. Preparation of (S)-2-(2-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-N-(2-phenyl-1-(1H-imidazol-2-yl)ethy1)acetamide

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. $^1$H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 8.75 (s, 1H), 7.40 (d, J=7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.35 (t, J=7.8, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 7.30 (dd, J=8.4, 6.9 Hz, 2H), 7.20 (d, J=7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.15-6.99 (m, 7H), 6.85-6.80 (m, 3H), 6.71-6.67 (m, 2H), 5.29 (td, J=9.0, 5.8 Hz, 1H), 3.64 (s, 2H), 3.04 (dd, J=12.9, 9.6 Hz, 1H), 2.98 (dd, J=12.9, 5.8 Hz, 1H), 2.20 (s, 3H).

$^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 171.2, 147.8, 136.4, 136.2, 135.6, 133.6, 129.5, 129.4, 129.0, 128.9, 128.5, 128.4, 126.8, 126.2, 121.5, 121.0, 119.7, 117.9, 110.6, 104.5, 47.2, 41.9, 32.4, 11.8. HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C$_{20}$H$_{20}$N$_{4}$O [M+H]$^+$ 435.2179, found 435.2182.

Example 53. Preparation of (S)-N-(1-(1-(4-cyanophenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-2-phenylthethyl)-2-(2-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)acetamide

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. $^1$H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 8.44 (s, 1H), 7.55 (d, J=8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.40 (d, J=7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.26 (t, J=4.0 Hz, 1H), 7.15-7.01 (m, 6H), 6.94 (d, J=8.3 Hz, 2H), 6.78-6.73 (m, 2H), 6.67-6.62 (m, 2H), 5.16 (dd, J=9.7, 8.4, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.65 (d, J=3.9 Hz, 2H), 3.01-2.91 (m, 2H), 2.37 (d, 3H).

$^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 171.4, 147.8, 140.2, 136.4, 135.6, 133.6, 133.5, 133.3, 129.3, 128.5, 128.4, 128.4, 126.9, 121.7, 120.3, 119.9, 117.9, 117.8, 112.5, 110.7, 104.3, 47.5, 42.2, 43.3, 11.8. HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C$_{29}$H$_{25}$N$_{4}$O [M+H]$^+$ 460.2132, found 460.2133.

Example 54. Preparation of (S)-2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-N-(2-phenyl-1-(1-(4-chlorophenyl)pyridin-2-yl)ethyl)acetamide

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 8.48-8.40 (m, 2H), 7.42 (dd, J=16.3, 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.34-7.24 (m, 3H), 7.24-7.09 (m, 2H), 7.03 (d, J=10.1, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 6.95 (t, J=7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.87 (d, J=8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.54-6.47 (m, 2H), 5.47 (q, J=7.8 Hz, 1H), 3.68 (s, 2H), 2.89-2.81 (m, 2H).

$^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 171.05, 156.81, 147.26, 138.90, 136.68, 135.58, 135.97, 134.23, 130.61, 129.32, 128.72, 128.28, 127.29, 126.50, 123.88, 122.59, 122.37, 119.83, 118.96, 111.29, 109.04, 51.86, 42.16, 33.67 (one carbon merging). HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C$_{29}$H$_{25}$ClN$_{3}$O [M+H]$^+$ 464.1535, found 464.1535.
Example 55. Preparation of (S)-2-(5-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-N-(2-phenyl-1-(3-(4-chlorophenyl)pyridin-2-yl)ethyl)acetamide

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. $^1$H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 8.47 (d, J=4.9 Hz, 1H), 7.85 (s, 1H), 7.35 (s, 2H), 7.22-7.28 (m, 2H), 7.23 (dt, J=8.7, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 7.14 (s, 1H), 7.06 (t, J=7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.95 (t, J=7.5 Hz, 4H), 6.89 (d, J=2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.83 (dq, J=8.7, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 6.52 (d, J=7.5 Hz, 2H), 5.47 (q, J=7.8 Hz, 1H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 3.69 (d, J=4.9 Hz, 2H), 2.97 (d, J=7.6 Hz, 2H). $^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 171.42, 156.54, 154.33, 136.29, 136.60, 131.59, 130.60, 129.19, 128.83, 128.35, 127.67, 126.63, 124.82, 123.05, 112.85, 112.18, 108.64, 100.39, 55.94, 51.90, 41.89, 33.70 (four carbons are too short to pick between 147-134 ppm). HRMS (ESI) m/z calc'd for C$_{30}$H$_{25}$ClN$_3$O$_2$ [M+H]$^+$ 494.1641, found 494.1640.

Example 58. Preparation of (S)-2-(5-hydroxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-N-(2-phenyl-1-(3-(4-chlorophenyl)pyridin-2-yl)ethyl)acetamide

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. $^1$H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 8.53 (d, J=4.9 Hz, 1H), 8.43 (s, 1H), 7.44 (d, J=7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.33 (s, 1H), 7.26 (dd, J=16.3, 8.0 Hz, 3H), 7.15 (d, J=8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.10 (t, J=7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.00 (dd, J=17.4, 9.9 Hz, 4H), 6.93 (d, J=7.9 Hz, 2H), 6.82 (dd, J=8.7, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.56 (d, J=7.5 Hz, 2H), 5.51 (q, J=7.7 Hz, 1H), 3.68-3.59 (m, 2H), 2.97 (d, J=7.5 Hz, 2H). $^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 171.81, 156.58, 150.47, 147.10, 139.28, 136.84, 136.51, 135.79, 134.21, 131.50, 130.60, 129.29, 128.68, 128.32, 128.02, 126.53, 124.83, 122.84, 112.59, 112.11, 108.01, 103.43, 52.08, 41.90, 33.57. HRMS (ESI) m/z calc'd for C$_{29}$H$_{23}$ClN$_3$O$_2$ [M+H]$^+$ 480.1484, found 480.1486.

Example 57. Preparation of (S)-2-(1-ethyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-N-(2-phenyl-1-(3-(4-chlorophenyl)pyridin-2-yl)ethyl)acetamide

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 8.32 (dd, J=4.8, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.33 (dt, J=8.0, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 7.30-7.24 (m, 1H), 7.23-7.02 (m, 6H), 6.92 (d, J=8.0, 5.4, 2.8, 1.2 Hz, 3H), 6.88-6.81 (m, 2H), 6.76 (d, J=8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.44-6.37 (m, 2H), 5.34 (td, J=8.1, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 4.02 (q, J=7.3 Hz, 2H), 3.60-3.53 (m, 2H), 2.74 (dd, J=7.4, 2.3 Hz, 2H), 1.33 (t, J=7.3 Hz, 3H). $^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 171.01, 156.88, 147.39, 138.68, 136.80, 136.51, 136.27, 136.08, 134.15, 130.61, 129.33, 128.70, 127.93, 126.58, 126.43, 122.47, 121.84, 119.33, 119.21, 109.47, 107.72, 51.78, 42.15, 41.01, 33.62, 15.60. HRMS (ESI) m/z calc'd for C$_{32}$H$_{28}$ClN$_3$O$_2$ [M+H]$^+$ 492.1848, found 492.1843.

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 8.45 (d, J=4.7, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.42 (d, J=7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.33-7.16 (m, 4H), 7.12-7.00 (m, 3H), 6.99-6.89 (m, 6H), 6.87 (dd, J=5.6, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 6.56-6.49 (m, 2H), 5.47 (td, J=8.2, 7.7 Hz, 1H), 4.13 (q, J=7.3 Hz, 2H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 3.66 (s, 2H), 2.88 (d, J=6.6 Hz, 2H), 1.46 (t, J=7.3 Hz, 3H). $^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 171.19, 156.86, 154.12, 156.71, 134.20, 131.58, 130.62, 129.28, 128.71, 128.23, 128.18, 127.13, 126.45, 122.54, 110.10, 110.33, 107.15, 100.64, 55.96, 51.86, 42.11, 41.18, 33.67, 15.65 (four carbons are too short to pick between 148-135 ppm). HRMS (ESI) m/z calc'd for C$_{32}$H$_{30}$ClN$_3$O$_2$ [M+H]$^+$ 522.1954, found 522.1954.
Example 59. Preparation of (S)-2-(5-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-N-(2-phenyl-1-[(3-(4-bromophenyl)pyridin-2-yl)ethyl]acetamide

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 8.44 (dd, J=5.0, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 8.19 (s, 1H), 7.47 (d, J=7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.31–7.20 (m, 5H), 7.15–7.10 (m, 1H), 7.08–6.98 (m, 1H), 6.98–6.77 (m, 7H), 6.50 (dd, J=8.0, 1.4 Hz, 2H), 5.45 (q, J=7.8 Hz, 1H), 3.72 (s, 3H), 3.67 (s, 2H), 2.90 (d, J=7.6 Hz, 2H). $^{13}$C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 171.32, 156.65, 154.40, 137.28, 136.41, 134.53, 131.57, 130.63, 129.64, 129.24, 128.82, 128.34, 128.04, 127.71, 126.61, 124.72, 122.92, 112.96, 112.16, 108.84, 100.42, 55.94, 51.90, 41.95, 33.72 (one carbon merging).

Example 60. Preparation of (S)-2-(1-ethyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-N-(2-phenyl-1-[(3-(4-bromophenyl)pyridin-2-yl)ethyl]acetamide

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. $^1$H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 8.50 (s, 1H), 7.48 (d, J=7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (dd, J=23.0, 8.2 Hz, 4H), 7.21 (t, J=7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.11 (s, 1H), 7.07 (q, J=7.5 Hz, 3H), 6.98 (t, J=7.5 Hz, 2H), 6.93 (s, 2H), 6.55 (d, J=7.5 Hz, 2H), 5.48 (q, J=7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.17 (q, J=7.3 Hz, 2H), 3.71 (s, 2H), 2.93 (s, 2H), 1.48 (t, J=7.3 Hz, 3H). $^{13}$C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 171.13, 156.85, 136.71, 136.28, 134.29, 130.63, 129.82, 129.33, 129.18, 128.75, 128.50, 128.27, 127.94, 127.17, 126.65, 126.49, 122.62, 121.83, 119.34, 119.23, 109.48, 107.69, 51.80, 42.09, 41.03, 33.62, 15.61.

Example 61. Preparation of (S)-2-(5-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-N-(2-phenyl-1-[(1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)ethyl]acetamide

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 8.81 (s, 1H), 7.47–7.39 (m, 1H), 7.31–7.19 (m, 3H), 7.18–7.11 (m, 2H), 7.08–7.00 (m, 3H), 6.97 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.83 (dt, J=8.8, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 6.82–6.68 (m, 3H), 6.70–6.61 (m, 2H), 5.16 (dd, J=10.4, 8.2, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.70 (d, J=2.0 Hz, 2H), 3.14 (dd, J=13.5, 10.5, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 2.99 (ddd, J=12.8, 5.6, 2.3 Hz, 3H). $^{13}$C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 171.80, 154.37, 148.30, 136.01, 135.47, 134.08, 131.69, 129.68, 129.29, 128.64, 127.66, 127.56, 127.02, 125.35, 124.93, 120.99, 112.77, 112.30, 108.18, 100.41, 56.05, 47.53, 41.65, 33.49. HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C$_{36}$H$_{25}$CIN$_2$O$_2$ [M+H]$: 548.1593, found 548.1598.

Example 62. Preparation of (S)-2-(5-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-N-(2-phenyl-1-[(1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)ethyl]acetamide

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. $^1$H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 8.50 (d, J=8.1 Hz, 1H), 8.25 (s, 1H), 7.48–7.43 (m, 3H), 7.38 (s, 1H), 7.24 (s, 1H), 7.18 (t, J=7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.10–7.04 (m, 3H), 6.83 (dd, J=8.9, 2.3 Hz, 2H), 6.75 (s, 2H), 6.68 (d, J=7.5 Hz, 2H), 5.20–5.13 (m, 1H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 3.82 (s, 1H), 3.74 (d, J=15.8 Hz, 1H), 3.58 (t, J=12.4 Hz, 1H), 3.12 (dd, J=13.1, 5.5 Hz, 1H). $^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 173.04, 154.37, 149.03, 134.95, 133.16, 132.49, 131.53, 129.18, 129.11, 127.79, 127.63, 127.59, 125.53, 125.28, 121.53, 119.60, 112.60, 112.22, 108.14, 106.68, 56.24, 47.89, 40.50, 33.38. HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C$_{36}$H$_{25}$BrN$_2$O$_2$ [M+H]$: 527.1088, found 527.1092.
Example 63. Preparation of (S)-2-([5-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl]-N-(2-phenyl-1-{[(4-iodophenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl]}ethyl)acetamide

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 8.47 (s, 1H), 7.92 (d, $J$=8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.63 (d, $J$=8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.27-7.20 (m, 3H), 7.16-7.05 (m, 1H), 7.09-6.98 (m, 3H), 6.83 (dd, $J$=8.8, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.73 (dd, $J$=8.8, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 6.70-6.63 (m, 2H), 6.55 (d, $J$=8.1 Hz, 2H), 5.17 (ddd, $J$=11.0, 8.2, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 3.77-3.64 (m, 2H), 3.33 (t, $J$=12.0 Hz, 1H), 3.09-2.94 (m, 1H). $^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 172.33, 154.38, 148.55, 138.90, 135.53, 134.34, 131.60, 129.24, 128.84, 127.82, 127.73, 127.28, 125.17, 122.71, 121.12, 112.72, 112.25, 108.24, 100.54, 95.91, 56.14, 47.66, 41.12, 33.45. HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C$_{24}$H$_{23}$IN$_5$O$_2$ [M+H]$^+$ 575.0949, found 575.0945.

Examples 64-75

Using the following general synthetic route, the compounds of Examples 64-75 were prepared.

Example 64. Preparation of (S)—N-(4-chlorophenyl)-N-methyl-2-[(4-(2-nitrobenzoyl)-2-oxopiperazin-1-yl)acetamido]-3-phenylpropanamide

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. Yield 95%. $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 8.22-8.15 (m, 1H), 7.74 (t, $J$=7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.68-7.57 (m, 1H), 7.47-7.38 (m, 1H), 7.31-7.18 (m, 5H), 6.94 (dq, $J$=7.5, 3.6 Hz, 2H), 6.87-6.74 (m, 2H), 4.75 (dt, $J$=15.9, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.46 (s, 3H), 4.25-3.72 (m, 4H), 3.61-3.28 (m,
Example 65. Preparation of (S)—N-(4-chlorophenyl)-N-methyl-2-(2-(4-(3-nitrobenzoyl)-2-oxopiperazin-1-yl)acetamido)-3-phenylpropanamide

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. Yield 88%. $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 8.33 (dq, J = 6.5, 2.0 Hz, 2H), 7.79 (dt, J = 7.7, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.69-7.61 (m, 1H), 7.52-7.25 (m, 2H), 7.28-7.20 (m, 3H), 6.93 (dt, J = 6.0, 3.4 Hz, 2H), 6.77 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 4.75 (q, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.40-3.57 (m, 6H), 3.52-3.41 (m, 2H), 3.17 (s, 3H), 2.90 (dd, J = 13.2, 7.7 Hz, 2H), 2.74 (dd, J = 13.3, 6.9 Hz, 1H). $^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 171.4, 167.6, 167.0, 165.2, 148.3, 140.9, 136.2, 135.9, 134.3, 133.4, 130.0, 129.1, 128.8, 128.7, 127.2, 125.4, 122.7, 51.4, 50.1, 47.5, 39.4, 39.2, 37.9. HRMS (ESI) m/z calculated for C$_{29}$H$_{28}$ClN$_2$O$_6$ [M+H]$^+$ 576.1655, found 576.1652.

Example 66. Preparation of (S)—N-(4-chlorophenyl)-N-methyl-2-(2-(4-(4-nitrobenzoyl)-2-oxopiperazin-1-yl)acetamido)-3-phenylpropanamide

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. Yield 92%. $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 8.34-8.26 (m, 2H), 7.63 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.52-7.19 (m, 5H), 6.92 (dd, J = 6.6, 2.9 Hz, 2H), 6.76 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 4.75 (q, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.42 (s, 1H), 4.23-3.84 (m, 4H), 3.60 (s, 1H), 3.49-3.42 (m, 2H), 3.17 (s, 3H), 2.90 (dd, J = 13.3, 7.7 Hz, 1H), 2.74 (dd, J = 13.3, 6.8 Hz, 1H). $^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 171.9, 167.9, 166.9, 164.9, 148.9, 140.9, 140.6, 135.9, 134.3, 130.1, 129.7, 129.5, 128.8, 128.7, 127.6, 127.2, 124.2, 51.4, 50.1, 47.3, 44.4, 40.1, 39.2, 37.9. HRMS (ESI) m/z calculated for C$_{29}$H$_{28}$ClN$_2$O$_6$ [M+H]$^+$ 576.1655, found 576.1657.

Example 67. Preparation of (S)—N-(4-chlorophenyl)-N-methyl-2-(2-(2-oxo-4-(3-trifluoromethyl)benzoyl)piperazin-1-ylacetamido)-3-phenylpropanamide

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. Yield 98%. $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 7.71 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.56 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.32-7.19 (m, 4H), 6.93 (dd, J = 6.6, 2.9 Hz, 2H), 6.76 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 3H), 4.75 (q, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.56-3.77 (m, 5H), 3.62 (s, 1H), 3.42 (s, 2H), 3.17 (s, 3H), 2.90 (dd, J = 13.3, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 2.74 (dd, J = 13.2, 6.8 Hz, 1H). $^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 171.3, 168.8, 167.0, 165.8, 140.9, 138.1, 135.9, 134.3, 132.55 (d, J = 32.9 Hz), 130.1, 129.5, 128.8, 127.8 (d, J = 9.9 Hz), 127.2, 125.94 (q, J = 3.7 Hz), 125.00, 51.4, 50.2, 47.3, 39.7, 39.2, 37.9. HRMS (ESI) m/z calculated for C$_{30}$H$_{29}$ClF$_3$N$_2$O$_4$ [M+H]$^+$ 599.1678, found 599.1684.

Example 68. Preparation of (S)—N-(3-aminobenzoyl)-2-(2-oxopiperazin-1-yl)acetamido)-N-(4-chlorophenyl)-N-methyl-3-phenylpropanamide

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. Yield 39%. $^1$H NMR (600 MHz, CD$_3$OD) δ 7.33 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.28-7.19 (m, 4H), 7.16-7.09 (m, 1H), 6.98-6.93 (m, 2H), 6.88 (s, 2H), 6.79 (d, J = 3.3 Hz, 1H), 6.70 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 4.63 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.29-4.26 (m, 2H), 4.09 (d, J = 5.8 Hz, 2H), 3.78 (s, 2H), 3.42-3.33 (m, 2H), 3.15 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 3H), 2.97 (dd, J = 13.4, 7.9 Hz, 1H), 2.77 (dd, J = 13.3, 7.1 Hz, 1H). $^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 171.6, 168.7, 167.4, 166.1, 152.3, 151.3, 144.8, 141.0, 136.3, 134.1, 131.7, 129.9, 129.5, 128.9, 128.7, 128.2, 127.1, 120.9, 51.8, 51.7, 50.5, 47.7, 38.8, 37.9. HRMS (ESI) m/z calculated for C$_{30}$H$_{30}$ClN$_2$O$_4$ [M+H]$^+$ 546.1914, found 546.1911.
Example 69. Preparation of 
(S)-2-(2-(4-aminobenzoyl)-2-oxooxazepin-1-yl)acetamido)-N-(4-chlorophenyl)-N-methyl-3-phenylpropanamide

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. Yield 53%. 1H NMR (600 MHz, CD3OD) δ 7.33 (d, J=8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.23 (d, J=5.6 Hz, 3H), 7.18 (t, J=7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.97-6.93 (m, 2H), 6.88 (s, 2H), 6.83-6.78 (m, 1H), 6.75 (s, 1H), 6.71 (d, J=7.4 Hz, 1H), 4.63 (t, J=7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.33 (s, 1H), 4.07 (d, J=16.5 Hz, 3H), 3.96 (s, 1H), 3.70 (s, 1H), 3.31 (s, 2H), 3.15 (d, J=2.0 Hz, 3H), 2.97 (dd, J=13.3, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 2.77 (dd, J=13.3, 7.0 Hz, 1H). 13C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl3) δ 171.4, 169.9, 167.4, 166.1, 154.5, 151.8, 150.5, 140.9, 139.2, 136.1, 134.3, 130.1, 129.5, 128.9, 128.7, 127.2, 122.4, 51.9, 50.3, 47.9, 41.7, 38.8, 38.0. HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C29H23ClN3O4 [M−H]+ 546.1914, found 546.1918.

Example 70. Preparation of 
(S)-2-(2-(4-aminobenzoyl)-2-oxooxazepin-1-yl)acetamido)-N-(4-chlorophenyl)-N-methyl-3-phenylpropanamide

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. Yield 62%. 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) δ 7.37 (d, J=7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.30 (d, J=8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.25-7.20 (m, 3H), 6.99 (d, J=7.8 Hz, 2H), 6.95-6.91 (m, 2H), 6.85-6.81 (m, 2H), 6.48 (p, J=7.4 Hz, 1H), 4.28 (s, 2H), 4.22 (d, J=15.9 Hz, 1H), 3.87 (dd, J=27.0, 11.4 Hz, 3H), 3.50-3.38 (m, 2H), 3.18 (s, 3H), 2.92 (dd, J=13.4, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 2.83 (dd, J=13.4, 7.3 Hz, 1H). HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C29H23ClN3O4 [M−H]+ 546.1914, found 546.1914.

Example 71. Preparation of 
(S)-2-(2-(4-benzoyl)-2-oxooxazepin-1-yl)acetamido)-N-(4-chlorophenyl)-N-methyl-3-phenylpropanamide

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. Yield 94%. 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) δ 7.43 (q, J=4.6, 3.3 Hz, 2H), 7.29 (d, J=1.6 Hz, 3H), 7.28 (d, J=1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.24-7.21 (m, 3H), 6.92 (h, J=4.1 Hz, 2H), 1.76 (d, J=8.7 Hz, 2H), 4.79-4.68 (m, 1H), 4.27 (s, 2H), 1.43-1.31 (m, 4H), 3.99 (s, 2H), 3.17 (s, 3H), 2.89 (dd, J=13.2, 7.7 Hz, 1H), 2.74 (dd, J=13.2, 6.9 Hz, 1H). 13C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl3) δ 171.3, 170.3, 167.1, 165.9, 140.9, 136.0, 134.5, 134.2, 130.7, 130.1, 129.5, 128.8, 128.7, 127.4, 127.2, 51.3, 51.2, 50.2, 47.6, 39.2, 37.8. HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C29H23ClN3O4 [M−H]+ 531.1805, found 531.1811.

Example 72. Preparation of 
(S)-N-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-(2-(4-(2-hydroxybenzoyl)-2-oxooxazepin-1-yl)acetamido)-N-methyl-3-phenylpropanamide

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. Yield 64%. 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) δ 7.38-7.27 (m, 4H), 7.27-7.20 (m, 3H), 7.04 (d, J=8.2 Hz, 1H), 6.98-6.92 (m, 3H), 6.86 (d, J=9.0 Hz, 1H), 6.67 (s, 1H), 4.84 (q, J=8.2 Hz, 1H), 4.41 (s, 2H), 4.29-4.23 (m, 1H), 4.11-4.02 (m, 1H), 3.62 (dt, J=13.7, 6.1 Hz, 3H), 3.47 (ddd, J=12.6, 8.9, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 3.32 (d, J=4.5 Hz, 1H), 3.18 (s, 3H), 2.94 (dd, J=13.2, 8.5 Hz, 1H), 2.75 (dd, J=13.2, 7.1 Hz, 1H). 13C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl3) δ 172.4, 169.1, 166.9, 166.8, 166.4, 142.4, 135.7, 134.7, 132.3, 129.6, 128.8, 128.7, 128.6, 127.3, 120.3, 116.7, 51.0, 50.9, 50.8, 48.9, 39.44, 39.41, 38.0. HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C29H23ClN3O4 [M−H]+ 547.1754, found 547.1759.
Example 73. Preparation of (S)—N-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-(2-(4-(3-hydroxybenzoyl)-2-oxopiperazin-1-yl)acetamido)-N-methyl-3-phenylpropanamide

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. Yield 50%. \(^1\)H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.73-7.24 (m, 6H), 7.02-6.93 (m, 4H), 6.90 (s, 1H), 6.78 (s, 2H), 4.77 (q, J=7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.52-4.13 (m, 4H), 3.92 (d, J=15.6 Hz, 2H), 3.43 (d, J=51.4 Hz, 2H), 3.20 (s, 3H), 2.94 (dd, J=13.4, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 2.79 (dd, J=13.4, 6.7 Hz, 1H). \(^13\)C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 171.8, 170.4, 167.5, 166.2, 157.2, 140.7, 135.8, 135.3, 134.4, 130.4, 130.1, 129.5, 128.8, 128.7, 127.4, 118.6, 118.1, 114.3, 53.6, 51.5, 50.5, 47.8, 39.1, 38.1. HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C₂₅H₂₁ClN₄O₇ [M-H]⁻ 547.1754, found 547.1754.

Example 74. Preparation of (S)-3-(4-(2-(1-(4-chlorophenyl)(methyl)amino)-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-3-oxopiperazine-1-carbonyl)benzenesulfonyl fluoride

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. Yield 61%. \(^1\)H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.14-8.08 (m, 2H), 7.86 (dt, J=7.7, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.74 (t, J=7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.32-7.19 (m, 5H), 6.93 (p, J=3.2, 2.5 Hz, 2H), 6.77 (d, J=8.1 Hz, 3H), 4.74 (q, J=7.5 Hz, 1H), 4.54-3.65 (m, 6H), 4.34 (s, 2H), 3.17 (s, 3H), 2.89 (dd, J=13.3, 7.7 Hz, 1H), 2.73 (dd, J=13.3, 6.9 Hz, 1H). \(^13\)C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 171.4, 167.2, 167.0, 164.7, 140.8, 136.5, 135.9, 134.4, 134.3, 134.0 (d, J=25.6 Hz), 130.4, 130.2, 129.1, 129.5, 128.8, 128.7, 127.6, 127.2, 51.4, 47.2, 39.1, 37.9. HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C₂₅H₂₁ClN₄O₇S [M-H]⁻ 613.1329, found 613.1331.

Example 75. Preparation of (S)-4-(4-(2-(1-(4-chlorophenyl)(methyl)amino)-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-3-oxopiperazine-1-carbonyl)benzenesulfonyl fluoride

Using the general procedure described above, the title compound was prepared. Yield 53%. \(^1\)H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.10 (d, J=8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.70 (d, J=8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.32-7.20 (m, 5H), 6.92 (dd, J=6.6, 2.9 Hz, 2H), 6.76 (s, 3H), 4.75 (q, J=7.5 Hz, 1H), 4.43 (s, 1H), 4.22-3.86 (m, 4H), 3.59 (s, 1H), 3.44 (s, 2H), 3.17 (s, 3H), 2.89 (dd, J=13.3, 7.7 Hz, 1H), 2.73 (dd, J=13.2, 6.8 Hz, 1H). \(^13\)C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 171.4, 167.5, 166.9, 165.4, 140.8, 135.9, 134.8 (d, J=25.5 Hz), 134.3, 130.6, 130.1, 129.5, 129.1, 128.8, 128.7, 127.2, 124.3, 51.4, 50.0, 47.8, 39.1, 37.9. HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C₂₅H₂₅ClN₄O₇S [M-H]⁻ 613.1329, found 613.1326.

Example 76. Anti-HIV-1 Activity, Cytotoxicity, and CA Hexamer Stability Profiles for Representative Compounds of the Invention

Anti-HIV-1 and Cytotoxicity Assays

Anti-HIV-1 activity of PI74 and representative compounds of the invention were examined in TZM-GFP cells. The potency of HIV-1 inhibition by a compound was based on its inhibitory effect on viral LTR-activated GFP expression compared with that of compound-free (DMSO) controls. Briefly, TZM-GFP cells were plated at density of 1x10⁶ cells per well in a 96-well plate. 24 hours later, media was replaced with increasing concentrations of compound. 24 hours post treatment, cells were exposed to an HIV-1 strain (MOI=1). After incubation for 48 hours, anti-HIV-1 activity was assessed by counting the number of GFP positive cells on a Cytation™ 5 Imaging Reader (BioTek) and 50% effective concentration (EC₅₀) values were determined.

The cytototoxicity of each compound was also determined in TZM-GFP cells. Cells were plated at a density of 1x10⁶ cells per well in a 96-well plate and were continuously exposed to increasing concentrations of a compound for 72 hours. The number of viable cells in each well was determined using a Cell Proliferation Kit II (XTT), and 50% cytotoxicity concentration (CC₅₀) values were determined. All the cell-based assays were conducted in duplicate and in at least two independent experiments. For the EC₅₀ and CC₅₀ dose responses, values were plotted in GraphPad Prism 5 and analyzed with the log (inhibitor) vs. normalized response-variable slope equation. Final values were calculated in each independent assay and the average values were determined. Statistical analysis (calculation of standard deviation) was performed by using Microsoft Excel.
Thermal Shift Assays (TSA).

Compounds were screened for their effect on CA stability using purified covalently-crosslinked hexameric CAΔ10Δ5 (CA121). CA121 cloned in a pET11a expression plasmid was kindly provided by Dr. Owen Pornillos (University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA). Protein was expressed in E. coli BL21(DE3)RII and purified as reported previously (Pornillos, O., et al., Cell 2009, 137, 1282-1292). The TSA has been previously described (Lo, M.-C., et al., Anal. Biochem. 2004, 332, 153-159; Miyazaki, Y., et al., Front. Microbiol. 2017, 8, 1413; and Pantoliano, M. W., et al., J. Biomol. Screen. 2001, 6, 429-440). Briefly, the TSA was conducted on the PikoReal Real-Time PCR System (Thermo Fisher Scientific) or the QuantStudio 3 Real-Time PCR system (Thermo Fisher Scientific). Each reaction contained 10 μL of 15 μM CA121 in 50 mM sodium phosphate buffer (pH 8.0), 10 μL of 2× Sypro Orange Protein Gel Stain (Life Technologies) in 50 mM sodium phosphate buffer (pH 8.0) and 0.2 μL of DMSO (control) or compound. Compounds were tested at a final concentration of 20 μM. The plate was heated from 25 to 95°C with a heating rate of 0.2°C/10 sec. The fluorescence intensity was measured with an Ex range of 475-500 nm and Em range of 520-590 nm. The differences in the melting temperature (ΔT_m) of CA hexamer in DMSO (T_m) versus in the presence of compound (T_m) were calculated using the following formula: ΔT_m = T_m - T_m.

Data for representative compounds of the invention is provided in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>EC_{50} (μM) or % inhibition at 2/20 μM</th>
<th>CC_{50} (μM)</th>
<th>TSA ΔT_m (°C)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>&gt;50</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>-1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17/96</td>
<td>~50</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>-0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3 ± 0.3</td>
<td>&gt;100</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>-1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>&gt;50</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>-0.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Anti-HIV-1 activity, cytotoxicity, and CA hexamer stability profiles for representative compounds of the invention.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>EC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; (µM) or % inhibition</th>
<th>CC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; (µM)</th>
<th>TSA ΔTm (° C.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.9 ± 0.3</td>
<td>&gt;100</td>
<td>-1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.4 ± 0.5</td>
<td>&gt;100</td>
<td>-1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.2 ± 0.4</td>
<td>60 ± 6</td>
<td>-1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.8 ± 0.1</td>
<td>63 ± 13</td>
<td>-1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.1 ± 0.2</td>
<td>43 ± 2</td>
<td>-2.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Chemical structures for each example are shown in the image]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>EC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; (µM) or % inhibition</th>
<th>CC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; (µM)</th>
<th>ΔT&lt;sub&gt;m&lt;/sub&gt; (°C)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40/98</td>
<td>&lt;50</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.99 ± 0.005</td>
<td>&lt;50</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.63 ± 0.02</td>
<td>&lt;50</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>&lt;50</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td>&lt;50</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example</td>
<td>EC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; (µM) or % inhibition at 2/20 µM</td>
<td>CC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; (µM)</td>
<td>TSA ΔTm (° C.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>46/97</td>
<td>&lt;50</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.1 ± 0.04</td>
<td>&lt;50</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.0 ± 0.2</td>
<td>&lt;50</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.83 ± 0.03</td>
<td>&lt;50</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5396</td>
<td>&lt;50</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example</td>
<td>EC_{50} (µM) or % inhibition</td>
<td>CC_{50} (µM)</td>
<td>ΔTm (°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44/97</td>
<td>&lt;50</td>
<td>&lt;50</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8 ± 0.09</td>
<td>&lt;50</td>
<td>&lt;50</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.9 ± 1.5</td>
<td>&gt;100</td>
<td>&gt;100</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1 ± 2</td>
<td>&gt;100</td>
<td>&gt;100</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.9 ± 0.5</td>
<td>&gt;100</td>
<td>&gt;100</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Anti-HIV-1 activity, cytotoxicity, and CA hexamer stability profiles for representative compounds of the invention.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>EC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; (μM) or % inhibition at 2/20 μM</th>
<th>CC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; (μM)</th>
<th>TSA ΔTm (° C.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9/99</td>
<td>9/99 &gt;50</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24/98</td>
<td>24/98 &gt;50</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5 ± 0.5</td>
<td>2.5 ± 0.5 &gt;100</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/98</td>
<td>9/98 &lt;50</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;20</td>
<td>&gt;20 &gt;50</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Anti-HIV-1 activity, cytotoxicity, and CA hexamer stability profiles for representative compounds of the invention.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>EC_{50} (µM) or % inhibition at 2/20 µM</th>
<th>CO_{50} (µM)</th>
<th>ΔTm (°C)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Chemical Structure 1" /></td>
<td>7.5 ± 0.9 &gt;100</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Chemical Structure 2" /></td>
<td>6.9 ± 0.8 &gt;100</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Chemical Structure 3" /></td>
<td>8.0 ± 1.3 &gt;100</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Chemical Structure 4" /></td>
<td>1.5 ± 0.1 &gt;100</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image5.png" alt="Chemical Structure 5" /></td>
<td>15.96 &gt;50</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Anti-HIV-1 activity, cytotoxicity, and CA hexamer stability profiles for representative compounds of the invention.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>EC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; (µM) or % inhibition at 2/20 µM</th>
<th>CC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; (µM)</th>
<th>ΔTm (° C.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Chemical Structure 1" /></td>
<td>1.6 ± 0.02</td>
<td>&gt;50</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Chemical Structure 2" /></td>
<td>0.88 ± 0.02</td>
<td>&gt;50</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Chemical Structure 3" /></td>
<td>0.89 ± 0.05</td>
<td>&gt;50</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Chemical Structure 4" /></td>
<td>1.29 ± 0.07</td>
<td>&gt;50</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Chemical Structure 5" /></td>
<td>3.94 ± 0.05</td>
<td>&gt;50</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table continued:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>EC₅₀ (µM) or % inhibition</th>
<th>CC₅₀ (µM)</th>
<th>ΔTm (° C.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>38/97</td>
<td>&gt;50</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.5 ± 0.03</td>
<td>&gt;50</td>
<td>-2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>35/95</td>
<td>&gt;50</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7/85</td>
<td>&gt;50</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.7 ± 0.2</td>
<td>&gt;50</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Anti-HIV-1 activity, cytotoxicity, and CA hexamer stability profiles for representative compounds of the invention.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>EC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; (μM) or % inhibition at 2/20 μM</th>
<th>CC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; (μM)</th>
<th>ΔT&lt;sub&gt;m&lt;/sub&gt; (° C.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cl</td>
<td>37/95</td>
<td>&gt;50</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>6/94</td>
<td>&gt;50</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>0/74</td>
<td>&gt;50</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Br</td>
<td>22/99.7</td>
<td>&gt;=50</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.6 ± 0.4</td>
<td>&lt;50 (% viability at 50 μM = 29 ± 12)</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example</td>
<td>EC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; (µM) or % inhibition at 2/0 µM</td>
<td>CC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; (µM)</td>
<td>TSA ΔTm (° C.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Chemical Structure 1" /></td>
<td>8.8 ± 0.4 &lt;50 (%) viability at 50 µM = 46 ± 13</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Chemical Structure 2" /></td>
<td>5.1 ± 0.7 &gt;50 (%) viability at 50 µM = 102 ± 6</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Chemical Structure 3" /></td>
<td>3.7 ± 0.8 &gt;50 (%) viability at 50 µM = 78 ± 6</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Chemical Structure 4" /></td>
<td>6.6 ± 0.4 &gt;50 (%) viability at 50 µM = 87 ± 8</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Chemical Structure 5" /></td>
<td>0.79 ± 0.25 22 ± 2</td>
<td>7.7 ± 0.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example</td>
<td>EC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; (μM) or % inhibition</td>
<td>CC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; (μM)</td>
<td>ΔTm (°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>at 2/20 μM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example 1</td>
<td>1.4 ± 0.7</td>
<td>39 ± 0.2</td>
<td>7.8 ± 0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example 2</td>
<td>0.31 ± 0.07</td>
<td>44 ± 1</td>
<td>8.7 ± 0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example 3</td>
<td>2.7 ± 0.2</td>
<td>41 ± 0.1</td>
<td>6.6 ± 0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example 4</td>
<td>3.6 ± 0.2</td>
<td>48 ± 0.6</td>
<td>5.9 ± 0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example 5</td>
<td>2.1 ± 0.8</td>
<td>40 ± 0.4</td>
<td>6.3 ± 0.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Anti-HIV-1 activity, cytotoxicity, and CA hexamer stability profiles for representative compounds of the invention.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>EC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; (µM) or % inhibition at 2:20 µM</th>
<th>CC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; (µM)</th>
<th>TSA ΔTm (° C)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Molecule 1" /></td>
<td>3.2 ± 0.3</td>
<td>41 ± 2</td>
<td>6.3 ± 0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Molecule 2" /></td>
<td>3.3 ± 0.03</td>
<td>93 ± 2</td>
<td>4.0 ± 0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Molecule 3" /></td>
<td>3.5 ± 0.3</td>
<td>&gt;100</td>
<td>2.8 ± 0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Molecule 4" /></td>
<td>3.3 ± 0.2</td>
<td>&gt;100</td>
<td>2.7 ± 0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example 77. Metabolic Stability in Liver Microsomes for Representative Compounds of the Invention

Microsomal Stability Assay.

The in vitro microsomal stability assay was conducted in duplicate in mouse and human liver microsomal systems, which were supplemented with nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate (NADPH) as a cofactor. Briefly, a compound (1 µM final concentration) was pre-incubated, in the absence or presence of 0.5 µM Cobicistat (CYP 3A inhibitor, purchased from medchemexpress.com and verified with I.CMS), with the reaction mixture containing liver microsomal protein (0.5 mg/mL final concentration) and MgCl₂ (1 mM final concentration) in 0.1 M potassium phosphate buffer (pH 7.4) at 37°C for 15 minutes. The reaction was initiated by addition of 1 mM NADPH, followed by incubation at 37°C. A negative control was performed in parallel in the absence of NADPH to measure any chemical instability or non-NADPH dependent enzymatic degradation for each compound. At various time points (0, 5, 15, 30, and 60 minutes), 1 volume of reaction aliquot was taken and quenched with 3 volumes of acetonitrile containing an appropriate internal standard and 0.1% formic acid. The samples were then vortexed and centrifuged at 15,000 rpm for 5 minutes at 4°C. The supernatants were collected and analyzed by LC-MS/MS to determine the in vitro metabolic half-life (t<sub>1/2</sub>).
Plasma Stability Assay.

The plasma stability assay is performed in duplicate by incubating each selected compound (1 μM final concentration) in normal mouse and human plasma diluted to 80% with 0.1 M potassium phosphate buffer (pH 7.4) at 37°C. At 0 and 3 hours, aliquots of the plasma mixture are taken and quenched with 3 volumes of acetonitrile containing an appropriate internal standard and 0.1% of formic acid. The quenched samples are filtered through the 0.2 μm Agilent Captiva filtration plates and analyzed by LC-MS/MS.

Stability data for representative compounds of the invention is provided in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>HLM *</th>
<th>(Cob) *</th>
<th>MLM *</th>
<th>(Cob) *</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>433</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example</td>
<td>HLM  a</td>
<td>HLM  (±Cedi)</td>
<td>MLM  b</td>
<td>MLM  (±Cedi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>102</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example</td>
<td>HLM (^a)</td>
<td>MLM (^b)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Cobi)</td>
<td>(Cobi)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HLM</td>
<td>MLM</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>1.2</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 78

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>HLM *</th>
<th>HLM ¹⁺ (Cobi ¹⁺)</th>
<th>MLM ⁶</th>
<th>MLM ⁷⁺ (Cobi ⁷⁺)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1386</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* HLM: human liver microsome;
* MLM: mouse liver microsome;
* Microsomal stability measured in the absence and presence of CYP3A inhibitor Cobi.

Example 78

The following illustrate representative pharmaceutical dosage forms, containing a compound of formula 1 (‘Compound X’), for therapeutic or prophylactic use in humans.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(i) Tablet 1</th>
<th>mg/tablet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compound X</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lactose</td>
<td>77.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Povidone</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croscarmellose sodium</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(i) Tablet 1

-continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(ii) Tablet 2</th>
<th>mg/tablet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compound X</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microcrystalline cellulose</td>
<td>410.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starch</td>
<td>50.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What is claimed is:

1. A compound of formula I, formula II, or formula III:

```
        O
R1    N
        O
```

or a salt thereof, wherein:

R₁ is selected from the group consisting of:

```
        O
R6    N
        O
```

R₂ is methyl or ethyl;

R₃ is phenyl, optionally substituted at the 3-position with bromo, chloro, fluoro, methyl, or methoxy, and optionally substituted at the 4-position with bromo, chloro, fluoro, methyl, or methoxy;

R₄ is 4-chloropyridyl, 4-bromopyridyl, or phenyl that is optionally substituted at the 4-position with halo, methyl, ethyl, or methoxy;

The above formulations may be obtained by conventional procedures well known in the pharmaceutical art.

All publications, patents, and patent documents are incorporated by reference herein, as though individually incorporated by reference. The invention has been described with reference to various specific and preferred embodiments and techniques. However, it should be understood that many variations and modifications may be made while remaining within the spirit and scope of the invention.
R² is selected from the group consisting of:

- [Chemical structures]
- [Chemical structures]
- [Chemical structures]
- [Chemical structures]
- [Chemical structures]

R⁰ is a ring:

- [Chemical structure]

which ring is optionally substituted with carboxy, (C₁-C₆)alkoxycarbonyl, or \(-\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{NR}^\text{R}^\text{a}\);
R² is 4-chloropyridyl, 4-bromopyridyl, or phenyl that is optionally substituted at the 4-position with halo, methyl, ethyl, or methoxy;
R⁸ is selected from the group consisting of:

- [Chemical structures]
- [Chemical structures]

R⁹ is pyridyl that is substituted with phenyl, 4-chlorophenyl, 4-bromophenyl, 4-iodophenyl, or 4-cyanophenyl or R⁹ is imidazole that is substituted with phenyl, 4-chlorophenyl, 4-bromophenyl, 4-iodophenyl, or 4-cyanophenyl;
R¹⁰ is 4-chloropyridyl, 4-bromopyridyl, or phenyl that is optionally substituted at the 4-position with halo, methyl, ethyl, or methoxy;
R⁸ is H or methyl;
R⁹ is phenyl that is optionally substituted with one or more groups independently selected from the group consisting of nitro, halo, (C₁-C₆)alkyl, halo(C₁-C₆)alkyl, hydroxy, \(-\text{SO}_₂\text{F}\), and NR²R⁶;
R⁸ is H, phenyl, benzyl, or (C₁-C₆)alkyl;
R⁹ is H, phenyl, benzyl, or (C₁-C₆)alkyl;
R⁸ is H, hydroxy, or (C₁-C₆)alkyl;
R⁹ is H or (C₁-C₆)alkyl;
R⁸ is H, OH, or (C₁-C₆)alkoxy; and
R⁹ is H or (C₁-C₆)alkyl.

2. The compound or salt of claim 1, which is a compound of formula I or a salt thereof.
3. The compound or salt of claim 1, which is a compound of formula II or a salt thereof.
4. The compound or salt of claim 1, which is a compound of formula III or a salt thereof.
5. The compound or salt of claim 1, which is a compound of formula Ia:

![Chemical Structure Ia]

or a salt thereof.

6. The compound or salt of claim 1, which is a compound of formula Ib:

![Chemical Structure Ib]

or a salt thereof.

7. The compound or salt of claim 1, which is a compound of formula Ic:

![Chemical Structure Ic]

or a salt thereof.

8. The compound or salt of claim 1, which is a compound of formula Ic:

![Chemical Structure Ic]

or a salt thereof.

9. The compound or salt of claim 1, which is a compound of formula Ig:

![Chemical Structure Ig]

or a salt thereof.

10. The compound or salt of claim 1, which is a compound of formula Ih:

![Chemical Structure Ih]

or a salt thereof.

11. The compound or salt of claim 1, which is a compound of formula Im:

![Chemical Structure Im]

or a salt thereof.

12. The compound or salt of claim 1, which is a compound of formula In:

![Chemical Structure In]

or a salt thereof.

13. The compound or salt of claim 1, which is a compound of formula (II), wherein R^e is:

![Chemical Structure (II)]

wherein R^e is carboxy, (C_1-C_4)alkoxycarbonyl, or —C(==O)NR^fR^d, or a salt thereof.
14. The compound or salt of claim 1, which is a compound of formula (II), wherein R$^C$ is:

wherein R$^a$ is —C(=O)NR$^f$R$^d$, or a salt thereof.

15. The compound or salt of claim 1, which is a compound of formula IIIa:

or a salt thereof, wherein R$^r$ is phenyl.

16. The compound or salt of claim 1, which is a compound of formula IIIb

or a salt thereof, wherein R$^a$ is phenyl or 4-cyanophenyl.

17. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound as described in claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.

18. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 17, that further comprises, a cytochrome P450 inhibitor.

19. The compound:

20. A pharmaceutical composition comprising: 1) a compound as described in claim 19, 2) a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, and optionally, 3) a cytochrome P450 inhibitor.